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Doorkeeper: "Attention Members of the House, the House will convene in fifteen minutes."

Doorkeeper: "All persons not entitled to the House floor, please retire to the gallery. Attention Members of the House, the House will convene in five minutes."

Doorkeeper: "All persons not entitled to the House floor, please retire to the gallery. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order and Members please be in their seats. We will be led in prayer by the House Chaplain."

Reverend Kruegar: "In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen. O Lord bless this House of Thy service this day. Amen. The one time Dean of London, the Very Reverend W. R. Inge, said: 'Whoever marries the spirit of this age will find himself a window in the wall. Let us pray. Almighty Father, Who hast ordained the family life for all mankind to be basic in a civilized, well-ordered society, a cornerstone for personal development, a sure foundation for self-giving love; grant that as we ponder the agonizing social problems and pressures forced upon us by a philosophy of humanism, we forget not Thy Divine plan. Let us not fall victim to the expediency of selfish whim which can lead to the emasculation of Thy creation. Rather, let us be true to the ideals and principles, the concern and care, the heavenly harmony which has been revealed to Thy people through the Law and the Prophets, fulfilled by Thy Son, and nurtured for all times by a constant Faith. Help us, O Heavenly Father, the remain fast to Thy teachings and to Thy will lest we lose Thee. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Messages from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed a Bill with



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the following title, in the passage to wit I'm instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to wit, Senate Bill 178, passed by the Senate, March 10, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message.... Committee Report."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Schisler, Chairman on the Committee on Agriculture to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 10, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendations, do pass House Bill 312. Representative Chapman, Chairman on the Committee of Human Resources to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 10, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendations, do pass House Bill 168. Do pass Consent Calendar House Bill 491. Representative Caldwell, Chairman from the Committee on Public Utilities to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 9, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendations, do pass House Bill 242. Representative DiPrima, Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs Registration, Regulation to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 9, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendation, do pass as amended House Bill 127, tabled in Committee, House Bill 70. Representative Yourell, Chairman from the Committee on Counties and Townships to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 9, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendation, do pass House Bill 331, House Bill 543, do pass as amended House Bill 91, House Bill 92, House Bill 259."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan, do you seek recognition?"

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would the records show that Representative Mugalian is excused because of illness and Representative Bradley is excused."



Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Hearing none, the record will so show. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Representative McAvoy and Anderson because of illness and Representative Molloy because of a death in the family."

Speaker Redmond: "How about Gene Hoffman?"

Ryan: "Representative Hoffman, illness in the family?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yesterday that was the case, I don't know...."

Ryan: "I haven't heard from him this morning, Mr. Speaker, but he's not here so we probably ought to do it."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections the record indicating the excused absences? Hearing none the record will so show, let the record show that Representative Collins has arrived. House Bills, Third Reading. House Bill 10, Death Penalty, is there anybody in the range of my voice that wants to be heard on this Bill? Request of the Sponsor, we will take it out of the record for about five minutes. House Bill, Second Reading... House Bills Second Read..... 13."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 13, a Bill for an Act in relation to choke-saving first aid procedures. Second Reading of the Bill, 1 Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 13, on page 1, by inserting between lines 17 and 18 the following; Section 3.1 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Capparelli.... Capparelli, I think we better proceed under the old rules at least today because Committee action was taken on these Bills before we adopted the rules. Representative Capparelli."

Capparelli: "I move to adopt Amendment #1 to House Bill 13."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Not on the Amendment, but I would like to file a request for a fiscal note for the Bill and I put it up there, okay?"

Capparelli: "I have a fiscal note I'm going to give them now."



I move to adopt the Amendment though."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of the Amendment, those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor? Fiscal note, we'll keep it on Second Reading. 65."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 65..."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. 106."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 106, Hart. A Bill for an Act to provide grants for Family Residency Programs. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor? Representative Hart."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Hart. Amends House Bill 106, on page 1, line 14 and so forth."

Hart: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, this Amendment was one that was suggested in Committee and I've had it drafted to meet the Committee's suggestions and I move for the adoption of it. What it does is straightens out some of the language and also confines it to Illinois residences."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the Gentlemen's motion for the adoption of Amendment #1. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Wait a minute..."

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 235, Representative Hart."

Hart: "The Bill has got to remain on Second Reading, there is a fiscal note been requested and I haven't supplied it at this time."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Leave it on Second Reading for the purpose of a fiscal note. 235."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 235, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Public Code. Second Reading of the Bill, 1 Committee Amendment, amends House Bill



235, on page 1, line 1 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sharp.... Sharp.... Sharp, out of the record. 244.... okay, 244."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 244, Ewing, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing."

Clerk O'Brien: "This Bill has been read a second time previously. Amendment #1. was adopted and Amendment #2 was re-considered."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. House Bills 13, I have been advised that a fiscal note has now been furnished to House Bill 13, is that correct, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "A fiscal note is filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading on 13. 251, Representative Deuster.... out of the record. 256, Representative Talbot."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 256, a Bill for an Act in relation to the compensation and emoluments of Members of the General Assembly. Second Reading of the Bill, this Bill has been read a second time previously and Amendment #1 was adopted. Floor Amendment #2, Madigan, amends House Bill 256, on page 2, line 18 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan.... Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I move to table Amendment #2."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any objections? Hearing no objections leave is granted to table Amendment #2. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #3, Madigan, amends House Bill 256 on page 2, line 18 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Amendment #3 provides that the per diem allowance which this Bill proposes to increase would not be paid during the month of July, except if we are called into a Special Session by the Governor or by



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action of yourself and the President of the Senate. I genuinely believe that this would be the best incentive to end our Session on time, at the end of June, which I'm sure is the objective of all of us, I request a favorable Roll Call and move for adoption of the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Representative Madigan has explained his Amendment, it's not something that I am going to vigorously rant and rave about and oppose. I understand that Representative Madigan is concerned with getting the General Assembly out here on June 30, however, I'm not going to vote for his Amendment. I'm going to vote against it because I still feel that if the business of this House keeps us here after June 30th, as has been the case in prior years, the Members who are serving ought to still be allowed to get their per diem allowance to pay their expenses because, after all, they are still going to be doing the people's business. I don't believe in my mind that per diem allowance would hinder or retard the Assembly's ability to adjourn by June 30th if in fact it is possible. So, I'm going to vote against this Amendment and see what the House wants to do."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I have a more vigorous opposition than the last speaker to this, I think... you know if I want to flagellate myself I will do it with a whip. If we're here and if we're working and if we're doing the job then we could be paid our per diem, you know this isn't... if we're mature people we should be paid our job now if it takes three days or four days or ten days more, to do what I hear around here 'business of the state or the business of the people', then we should be paid our per diem and it is as simple as that. I think it is a



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very foolish Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, my observation almost eleven years down here that if we remain after the fourth of July, or as long as the first of July, it's not the fault of the Membership of the House as a whole but the fault of the Leadership and I think the proper Amendment ought to be, that if we remain after the 30th of June, that the Leadership salary should be cut off and their per deim should be cut off, not the House Members."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker, just as a matter of right, either we're for per deim or not. Now if some Member does not want to take his per deim because he doesn't want to be here, so be it, let him refuse it but to try and pass a law, so to speak, against the person receiving a per deim expense for service to the people by being in attendance means a backward approach because I concur with Representative Bluthardt, had the rules been enforced, deadlines been met, reasonable people meeting reasonably on issues we wouldn't be faced with a July 1, hang-up each year. But I can tell you from experience, Noel Masson was a Congressman from the old Fifteenth Congressional District that comprised of a lot of counties in central and northern Illinois and Noel Masson, every July 1, went home from Washington, D.C. because they had the identical provision that the fiscal year ended on July 1, and sixty or seventy years ago that was how it was when he first went to Washington. Well, in the meantime things progressed in Washington where the job became more and more a full-time job and the days of Congress went past July 1 almost automatically without notice but Noel Masson, former Congressman, used to get on the train July 1 and head home to Illinois and make a big to-do about



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the fact that he observed the Constitutional mandate that the end of the year had arrived and he wanted to get home back with his constituency. Noel Masson didn't prove anything except an absence vote on issues that he should have been there voting on for his constituency in northern Illinois. In fact, after forty years of serving Congress he retired but progress is going to continue whether we want to take away per diem or not. The peoples' business will have to be met by the Members of this General Assembly and whether it becomes July 1, or August 1, September 1, or January 1st, we're going to be called into Session and be called upon to meet the peoples' business on every day of the year including Thanksgiving and Christmas if need be. And to say or set some sort of rule or standard or law, it says because you're meeting against somebody else's wishes, because it is uncomfortable to meet in July in the heat of the summer, that we should not receive our per diem, I would say just the opposite for meeting in July we should get double time."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I remember when we were here July 15 arguing about the State Fair contracts and what have you, through no fault of my own, through no fault of the Speaker, we could have adjourned I believe on June 27, and it would have been the earliest adjournment ever but I remember the conferences they had in the Speaker's office and what not, it was through no fault of most of the Membership so I don't think the rest of the Membership ought to penalize... be penalized because there is a few people that still have got some deals they have got to finish making. So, I think it is a bad Amendment that penalize some of us who would just as soon adjourn June 30th."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."



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Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yeild to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Cunningham: "Mr. Majority Leader, will this particular Bill mean that after July the 1st we get nothing or we get \$36.00, I wasn't certain from reading the Bill."

Madigan: "Nothing."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, may I speak on the Bill for a moment?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, proceed."

Cunningham: "The thought occurs to me that the Membership showing a reckless amount of lazy majesty toward the distinguished Sponsor of this Bill, a finer Amendment I could never imagine as being offered in this particular instance. For any to beat his chest and say that government requires him to be here longer than July 1st, is unrealistic. Only one way that the Bill could be made even more perfect and that would be to add a bonus for every day that we were out early, like if you got out the 15th, you get double pay. I'm proud to vote for this Bill, I think that it can only have a solitary affect of getting the business of the House wound down on the right time. I pledge to the Speaker that I'll bring the 54th District representation along with me in voting 'aye' enthusiastically and proudly for the Amendment and urge all on this side of the aisle to do likewise. Let's not let the party of Lincoln be shown as wasteful of the taxpayers' money. Let's show that we're in favor of thrift of a Spartan aspect towards this problem, that we believe in saving the taxpayers' dough."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan to close."

Madigan: "We had a posting date, I request a Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentlemans motion, those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? 'Hail to to the victors valiant, hail to the....' Have all vote who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 47 'aye'



69 'no' and the Gentleman's motion fails. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 279, Cunningham."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 279, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill, 1 Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 279, on page 2, by deleting line 20, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "The Bill protects a poor employer and an employee from a situation that exists presently where a truck driver uninsured works for an employer who is uninsured has wreck and lose his license for inability to comply with the safety responsibility statutes. The Committee thought it was a splended Bill but they wanted to add an Amendment that provides that this is only applicable if the employee is at the time of the occurrence in the operation of the vehicle for his employer. I agreed that it was a splended suggestion by the Committee, urge that you adopt the Committee Amendment."

Speaker Redmond. "Any discussion? The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Amendment. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 615, Representative Ryan."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 615, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Medical Malpractice Act. Second Reading of the Bill, no Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Hart, amends House Bill 615 on page 1, by deleting lines 28 through 32 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."

Hart: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is the Bill that involves the doctors



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practicing in the state institutions. This Amendment will extend the deadline allowing those doctors to practice until June 1, 1977. The Amendment strips all the rest of the Bill and that's all it does, it is to just extend the deadline so that these doctors who have been practicing in these institutions for many years may continue to do so until June 1. We feel that this will solve the administration's immediate problem and will allow those who have been providing the medical care to continue to do so until that time. It will also relieve the problem of civil liability and what is hoped for would be that the Committee on Human Resources will be given immediate study of the problem and come up with recommendations by May 15th so that we can continue on to solve the administration's problem and the state's problem about what to do with these physicians practicing in these institutions. So, I urge the adoption of this Amendment which is to solve the immediate problem and... until June 1st."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to oppose this Gentleman's Amendment, it is certainly in poor taste and not a very good Amendment I might add. This Amendment doesn't allow for any planning at all by the department, Representative, and certainly they would have to act like that was a deadline and it is just not enough time. The Governor's proposal is to phase these people out within a year and that's what he would like to do and I think that we ought to give him the opportunity to do that. June 1st of 1977 is not enough time."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, Governor Thompson.... Governor Thompson has come to us and told us that there is an emergency in



mental health hospitals of the State of Illinois regarding limited licensed physicians. The license of these physicians by court order have been held invalid and today we are faced with a situation where the mental health hospital and one hospital who are veterans is currently not properly serviced by licensed physicians. In response to this crisis the Governor has proposed that we simply extend the deadline for termination of the limited licenses to March 1, 1978, that we permit the Department of Registration and Education under specified circumstances to issue additional limited licenses to March 1, 1978, and that we encourage the enrollment of people who are able physicians assistants and this is provided by House Bill 616. The proposal which has been offered in part by Representative Hart and it will be offered in part by myself relative to House Bill 616 and relative to House Bill... House Resolution 113 is that we meet the problem of civil liability by simply extending the termination date for the limited licenses to June 1, 1977, approximately two and a half months, that at the same time we send House Bill 616, dealing with the physicians assistants, back to appropriate Committee and that we adopt House Resolution 113, which would direct the House Committee on Human Resources to immediately commence an in-depth study of this problem and to report back to this House before May 15, 1977, with a solution to the problem of limited licenses. The Minority Leader has stated that June 1, '77, is not enough time, I disagree, June 1, 1977 solves the Governor's problem of civil liability of the state for the Acts of the limited licensed physicians. It provides this House with an opportunity to study this problem and to report to his Members and then send that proposal to the Senate so that the Legislature in conjunction with the executives has developed a rational and intelligent approach to this problem. I urge support



for Representative Hart's Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner, for what purpose do you rise?"

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I may have a point of order. I just got something distributed on my desk and I thought we distributed... I would like to know if it has your permission for distribution?"

Speaker Redmond: "I don't know what it is."

Skinner: "It's a letter... telegram, a mailgram from Don Ross, the Executive Director of the Illinois Association for Retarded Citizens."

Speaker Redmond: "I did not... I did not give permission. I don't have that power. I don't have that power."

Skinner: "Did we take.... did we give that power to you."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't have that power, thank goodness."

Skinner: "Who distributes them then?"

Speaker Redmond: "I have no idea."

Skinner: "Well, somebody is being naughty."

Speaker Redmond: "We would appoint you as Chairman of a Subcommittee to search out and find out... bring them to the stockade. Representative Telcser.... just to make it clear, there is no distribution of any literature on the House floor pursuant to rules adopted by the Members and the Speaker has no discretion..... no distribution. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, as I recall your opening statement here or one of them this morning was that we are operating under the old rules."

Speaker Redmond: "When a Committee have done taken the action under the old rules and the Committee reported something out with Committee action, I said that the procedure with respect to adopting the Amendment, the Committee Amendments would be according to the old rules. That was the only thing. Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think that



anyone who has given serious consideration to this matter recognizes that June 1st does not give enough time to a Governor or to this Legislature or to anyone, for that matter, to arrive at a possible solution, a long term solution or rational solution to something that has been with us for twenty-five years. What I'm afraid might happen with this Amendment is that we'll find this piece of legislation in June being embroiled in many many other issues which always surface during the month of June. That is simply one of the reasons why I feel strongly that we've got to give ourselves, as Members of the Legislature, and we've got to give the Executive Branch of government enough time to work on this problem to solve it and to come up with a meaningful long-term solution and not simply a bandaid or a patchwork kind of sweeping it under the rug. We've done this in the past, all of us have and we're all guilty of being a party to a non-solution. I ask the Members of the Legislature on both sides of the aisle... on both sides of the aisle to defeat this Amendment and let's stay with the date of March of next year, we're going to be in all likelihood in Session next March or shortly thereafter for the Spring Session. We'll have a chance while we're in Session to meet, to act upon recommendations which Committees or Subcommittees, along with the Executive Branch may have made to implement those changes and recommendations for long-term solutions. Now the Illinois Association for Retarded citizens, as you know, supports this Bill, they support the date. Their long experience and time spent in this field eminently qualifies them to understand the problem probably better than many of us do at this time. I hope that the Members of this House on both sides of the aisle will consider this issue on its merit and they will not let themselves be embroiled in what could conceivably wind up being

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one side of the aisle against the other. This is not that kind of issue, it ought not be and it isn't, let's consider this on the merit. The Governor of this State and the Legislature needs more than just a couple of months to even attempt to solve a problem that has been with us for some twenty odd years. I hope that all of you will vote 'no' on Amendment #1 to House Bill 615."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijeovich."

Matijeovich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise because I heard the Minority Leader say that it is the Governor's intentions to phase out the physicians in that year, after that year and the reason that I rise is that in a Democratic caucus yesterday, a Democratic Member said that he understands that the taxpayers of the State of Illinois are now paying for the education of some of these physicians in the University of Michigan, I believe he said, at taxpayers' expense so that they may be able to pass these examinations. Whether that's true or not, I don't know but that doesn't appear to me like the Governor is trying to phase out these physicians. I think that this side of the aisle is trying to take a responsible approach. We are trying to say we will answer the emergency right now, the Human Resources Committee ought to at least attempt to solve the problem. Unless we get at the problem, we don't know whether we can solve it but we are making that reasonable attempt. I don't think that the Illinois Association for the Mentally Retarded could support 616, if they do they are making a tragic mistake because the next scandal will be in the House Bill 616, when we allow the paramedics to be providing services to the mentally ill and the mentally retarded in the State of Illinois. That will be our next big scandal and I would urge the Members to take the approach that we are trying to do because it is more reasonable and thereby I urge the Membership



to approve Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, to begin with House Bill 615 would have never been here if it hadn't been a real need because we have a mental institution with many of these doctors with limited licenses. If we go ahead with this Amendment, I do not think we're making an effort to service those institutions in a proper span of time. Now, if we go ahead with the Bill and we bring it on the floor to go through March 31, 1978, by that time this new administration will have a chance to phase out the limited licenses and make better provisions for proper doctors to be in these institutions. You know and I know that many qualified doctors who are fully licensed do not want to work in mental institutions now, we cannot put the cart before the horse, we cannot blame this administration for the failure of the past administration not to do anything about these limited licensed doctors in the past four years. I think it is only fit and proper that we defeat this Amendment because we need the services of the limited licensed physicians for a little length of . . . longer time."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pullen."

Pullen: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I don't like the idea of doctors who are not fully licensed practicing in our hospitals that the state owns and I don't think anyone on this floor likes it. But this Amendment is unrealistic, this Amendment gives us until June 1 to come up with an answer, this Amendment gives those doctors until June 1st to get licenses, those who are able to. The next examination to be given for this purpose takes place in the month of June; this is not the way to solve the crisis. I'm sure that the Sponsor of this Amendment is not aware of the date of the next



test because he is an honorable man, I'm sure that he does not want to precipitate a crisis two months from now just as we have one now, I'm sure that he is interested in solving this crisis but this Amendment is not the way to do it. I don't like the year extension, I would prefer six months but two and a half months is totally unrealistic when there will not be an examination given for licensure until after this would take effect. Please vote 'no' on this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I've been studying this problem for two years past when I was the Republican Spokesman on the Subcommittee on Mental Health and I am probably one of the most vocal opponents of the limited license about this program. However, the Federal Government ties in a large amount of health care fund not just for the hospitals but for all of our medical care basis on the patient-doctor ratio that you have and the Federal Government counts these limited licensed physicians just as though they were full licensed physicians in determining the type of reimbursement that Illinois could get. The more doctors that you have, the more money you get and based on the information that I have and anyone else can get, that if these doctors are terminated too quickly Illinois not only will be denied a future fund but will have to take money out of my General Revenue Fund and pay back because we will not have the proper ratio. And it has been my experience, if you deal with the national bureaucracy it is going to take a year to get them to approve our program to replace these limited licensed physicians so that we will not use up our right to get federal fund. And for that reason, I'm opposing this Amendment and I want to say that as a Republican Spokesman of Human Resources Committee, we're prepared to join



with our Democratic colleagues and make a study even though this extension is given, you don't have to stop the program in order for us to study it and we will study it. And if in the meantime if we come up with a perfect solution we can enact it at any time. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, there are a number of arguments that have been voiced here on the floor of the House that indicate the complexity of the problems facing us with the fact that we have so many unlicensed doctors in our medical institutions. All of this is a clear indication that we acted rather rationally yesterday in bypassing Committee on this Bill, however, in recognition of the fact that there were a number of problems that had to be solved right now, we felt that we could go along with bypassing Committee if we had a limited extension of the time that the unlicensed physicians could operate in the hospitals. There are a number of extraneous arguments that have come out.... one of the arguments had to deal with licensure for federal fund..... for accreditation for federal Funding. If you continue to take the standards of the joint Commission on accreditation on hospitals as your only standards, it will demand a high ratio of doctors to patients. If, however, we choose to take the accreditation procedure set up by the Federal Government, which is done on a program basis we can perhaps rearrange the staff that we currently have to fulfill the needs of the patients as adequately or even more adequately than we are doing now. If we find by the Committee hearings that are called for by the House Resolution that we need to extend the date beyond June 1, we can certainly do that at that time. If we find that there are other legislative remedies that can be instituted in June, that will help



us to serve our clients better, we can do that after the Committee report comes out. I see no reason why either Democrats or Republican Members of this House should be agitating that we rush into a one-year extension of something that everybody agrees has been a bad practice in the past. If we do, only the two months extension we can with a great deal more rationality than we're able to muster today take this issue into our hands and determine the best, most rational, most competent solution to the problem and provide for the citizens of this state the assurance they need to have that we are indeed concerned about the mental health and developmentally disabled clients in the state. I strongly urge your support for this Amendment, it will be a help to you in your district when you have to explain why we are continuing with unlicensed physicians who cannot pass an exam. I urge your support for this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew.... would you please sit down between this Chair and Representative McGrew. Representative Barnes.... wait a minute, do you seek recognition, Representative McGrew?"

Barnes: "I have been waiting forever."

McGrew: "No."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, to expand on some of what has already been said relative to this Amendment, I would call the attention to the Members of the House to the Bill itself. This Amendment in fact meets the obligation as set forth by the Governor in terms of his response to emergency situations. Now, beyond that response in the Bill itself, the Bill sets out other certain.... prerequisite that will be taken by the administration that has absolutely nothing to do with the emergency situation in itself. What we are doing, and this is a



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responsible approach, this is a responsible Amendment because it addresses itself exactly, squarely to the issue that has been presented to us. The remainder of the Bill, if you take a look at the Bill starting from the bottom of page 1 and on over to page 2, it gets into other language which will set out certain things that it passed without Amendment, would allow the Department of Registration and Education to get into relative to the temporary licenses. I don't see that as a part of the emergency situation prior to a time where a Legislative Committee have the opportunity to look in and to review all factors involved to insure that we move in an orderly...in an orderly fashion. It seems to me that certain language involved in the Bill itself, certain language involved in the Bill that will give certain responsibilities to Registration and Education is language that no one... no one can define to make any certain determination exactly what they are talking about. You've got language in there which states that the department will do certain things based on what they would deem sufficient. Now no one can tell me what those words mean, it could mean that they would accept licenses from an accredited institution or they could accept licenses from an institution in someone's basement. So, these are problems that the Bill presents, I think the Amendment is the kind that addresses itself to the immediate problem, the Committee structures that we have can look into the overall problem and we will have time to address ourself to that upon adoption of this Amendment. It is a good Amendment, a good approach and the kind of action that we should be taking in a responsible manner here in the General Assembly."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House...."

Speaker Redmond: "Please give the Gentleman order."

Hanahan: "I noticed something very unique here that the...."



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report and debate for this Amendment is not being met with opposition. If the Governor in his wisdom in recommending a Bill in this nature were so perfectly right in his estimation that we need to change law by an emergency situation and only for the Department of Mental Health or for the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Public Health and the Department of Veterans' Affairs, why is it that this kind of language is instituted in the Bill as originally introduced. The question that remains in many of our minds, is do we want another Doctor Munnio's affair like we had take place in Elgin, Illinois? Do we want to look down the road of people who are unqualified to pass a medical exam, that we should extend and give some sanctity to their rights to perform as a physician to our mentally ill patients and other patients that are under the Department of Public Health and the Department of Children and Family Services? You know what is really odd about all this is, I wonder if some of the people who are recommending this extension would like to provide this kind of medical treatment by those people for themselves or their families. Did you ever stop and think that there are some of these physicians that cannot speak the English language, trying to talk to mentally ill people, trying to understand and diagnose and recommend treatment when they cannot even speak, read or write the English language as I read their reasons for being able to fail, consistently fail in some cases their examination to become a general practitioner in the State of Illinois. Now, I think this Amendment is a reasonable approach to an emergency situation. The emergency is, shall we cut off all medical care right now whether or not it's needed? That's the issue not whether or not we should set up paramedics, not whether or not we should extend this into Public Health and Children



and Family Services or Veterans' Affairs into the Veterans' Hospitals. I think that we are meeting the responsibility that the citizens expect of us by extending the date for these physicians to continue to practice until we come to grips with the real issue and the real issue is medical schools in Illinois. I understand right today that we are paying some of these doctors that go to school in Michigan to catch up with the kind of knowledge that they need in order to pass this examination. It seems that's what the General Assembly has to come to grips with, to understand whether or not we should find a cure... a reasonable cure to the problem that is at hand. Not just to add a lot of emergency language without public hearings, without the public being involved into coming in and testifying before us of what truly is happening. And I can say to you that it is sometimes even too long to grant unqualified people the right to administer and subscribe drugs and medical care when they can't pass an examination to get their licenses. It is not being necessarily responsible to grant this extension; but it is our responsibility to do something, this Amendment meets that responsibility... then let's go into the causes of how this has all come about and let's address ourselves to the real needs of an expanded medical schools in this state so that American citizens could have the opportunity to get educated in the University of Illinois, in Southern Illinois University and all the other medical schools that provide the education we need for our American citizens, Illinois citizens to get medical education and not have to send our constituents to Guadalajara in order to get a medical education."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman has moved the previous question. The question is, shall the main question



be put? Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The
'ayes' have it, Representative Hart to close."

Hart: "I haven't heard any reasonable opposition to this Amendment debated on the floor of this House today. I expect we'll have pretty much a party line vote on it and I think that is regrettable. This Amendment is intended to hold the line to allow these doctors who have been practicing in these institutions to continue to do so until June the 1st.... now I'm not to say that the fact that these doctors have not been able to pass these examinations that there not all of them qualified. Personally I would hate to try to pass the Illinois Bar examination today after having practiced law for twenty-three years. I think that it would be difficult when you're in practice to keep up with all the things necessary to pass a general qualification examination. I'm not one to say that all of these doctors should be phased out and so I think that we ought to adopt this Amendment, keep the institutions open, let these persons practice medicine there in until June the 1st. According to the papers there are a lot of volunteers who are going to help. And let Human Resources Committee solve the problem and come back with a solution and pass some permanent legislation. So, I urge the adoption of this Amendment which is intended to do what needs to be done at this present time."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #1, those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Schuneman."

Schuneman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, by way of explanation of my vote I have just been in touch with the Director of the Dixon Developmental Center which is the largest institution in terms of patients' care in the Department of Mental Health. He advises me that there are some fifteen doctors who will not be permitted to practice in his



institution. He has over fifteen hundred patients, severely retarded people, who need medical care, they have been trying to recruit licensed doctors to practice in this hospital. In the last few years they have sent out many, many recruitment letters without one single response, without one single response, from any doctor within a fifty-mile area that would practice in this institution. I beg of you defeat this Amendment or we're going to have a real catastrophe in our state institutions in just a few months."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Byers."

Byers: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'm on the Commission to visit and examine state institutions and I've been to Dixon and I've been to these hospitals around the state. And I think that it is a shame that we're going to continue to let doctors who don't have licenses to practice medicine with our mentally ill. And all we're doing is postponing it for a year and it's not going to be a bit better off a year from now. And I'm going to vote 'yes' on this Amendment and I think some other people that want to do something about the mental health patients had better change their vote and vote 'aye' also."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "I'm very perplexed by the entire problem here. The June date bothers me because of the reasons stated but I would hope that the people who oppose this Amendment, and some did with great... great problems as did I, but some of the people who did so, simply to push off the day of reckoning til later will understand that some of us who voted against it did so because we wanted it cleared up before March 1 of 1978 but we didn't think June 1 of this year was soon enough... was late enough to give the people involved the opportunity to get the job done. I'm not happy with the way things are going and I'm not happy



with the rest of this Bill other than the date nor am I happy with the next Bill. I hope that people here will understand that we've still got problems to iron out on this legislation and the date is not the only problem."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 70 'ayes' and 96 'no' and the Gentleman's motion fails. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Skinner, Dyer, Catania. Amends House Bill 615, on page 2, by inserting immediately after line 15 the following; (c) and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the General Assembly. Like a lot of you I view this as a branch vs. branch problem not a Republican vs. Democrat problem. I'm impatient with the Department of Mental Health for not solving this problem in the five years they have been on notice. I do not want to have dumped on our laps next February 25th the report of the current Governor with the recommendation that what it needs is another one year extension. For that reason, I'm introducing... I have introduced with Representative Dyer and Representative Catania an Amendment which will require three reports between now and then. One on June 1st, one on September 1st, one on December 1st and finally on March 1st demonstrating the Department of Mental Health's response to the 1972 statutory mandate to eliminate all limited licenses in the state... in state and mental health facilities. I would ask for your favorable vote on this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #2, those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Ryan, do you realize there is an Amendment 2 on your Bill?"



Ryan: "I resent the question, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "I thought that somebody was disturbing you there. Have all voted who wished? Representative Byers."

Byers: "I would like to explain my 'no' vote. I don't think this is going to do one thing to help get doctors trained in the state, to submit another report. They will be submitting reports rather than training doctors and I think this 'no' vote would be more appropriate."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 141 'ayes' and 6 'no' and the Gentleman's motion prevails. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite, do you seek recognition?"

Satterthwaite: "I would like to ask the Sponsor whether we could hold this Bill on Second Reading for the purpose of another Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Well, Mr. Speaker, you know we've had several agreements on this Bill and I would like to accommodate the Representative but I just can't do it at this time, we can always bring it back Tuesday if her Amendment is worthwhile."

Satterthwaite: "Do I understand then that if an Amendment is ready on Tuesday you will concede to bring it back for consideration...."

Ryan: "No, you understand wrong, Representative. I would like to see the Amendment and know what it is and I will not make any concessions along those lines. I will certainly look at your Amendment...."

Satterthwaite: "Well, then it is hardly any kind of a promise then is it?"

Ryan: "However you want to interpret it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much. Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of



the House, my question goes along the lines of Representative Satterthwaite. If we are sincere, and I think we are in trying to address the emergency as it exists in this state to institutionalize patients in mental health facilities, it seems to me that all of us should have some opportunity to address this proposed "emergency" by the Amendment process. Now it seems to me that to have this Bill held on Second Reading over the weekend as we only got this Bill yesterday, yesterday if you will, have this Bill held on Second Reading over the weekend and four other Members of this Legislature an opportunity, an opportunity if you will, to address it in some form in the Amendment process, I don't think it is an extraordinary request. Now, unless the administration has some problems with dealing with the Legislature allowing the Legislature to do what we were elected to do... unless this new administration has all of a sudden chose to open this that I heard here about a week ago, I see no extraordinary..... extraordinary request being made that a Bill that we received twenty-four hours ago can be held for another three or four days to allow the Members of this Body to address itself in the Amendment state. Now, if the Executive Branch have some problem with that it seems to me that we're going to have some problems down the road in this 80th General Assembly."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? Third Reading.

On House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 279, which was inadvertently advanced to Third Reading without realization that there was a request for a fiscal note so we'll have to return it to the Order of Second Reading. Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 279 is not on our Calendar on Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "It was on Second this morning, we removed... we moved it up to Third and we didn't realize there was a



request for a fiscal note...."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "And it was a mistake on the part of the Speaker. Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I see you went to House Bills, Second Reading. Did you call... did you move 616 to Third yet, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "615 I moved but not 616. We haven't called 616 yet."

Telcser: "Did you go to Third Reading, you're not going to take 616 or...."

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, I am going to take it but someone called my attention to the fact that in error we had moved 279 to Third Reading and there was a request for a fiscal note and...."

Telcser: "I thought that you may have put 616 on Third Reading already."

Speaker Redmond: "No, this is the 79th and 80th Speaker not the 78th and 77th. 279, now Mr. Clerk. Order of Motions... I mean 279. Are we all right on 279, okay. The Order of Motion. On the Order of Motions appears House Bill... a motion with respect to House Bill 616, Representative Madigan, do you seek recognition?"

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, on the Order of Motions appears a motion relative to House Bill 616 and that motion reads as follows: Having voted on the prevailing side, I move to reconsider the vote by which the House advanced House Bill 616 to the Order of Second Reading without reference to Committee. This Bill deals with the question of physicians assistants and it provides that the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disability may employ physicians assistants in their institutions. I genuinely feel that this Bill and the subject matter of the Bill to be subject of Committee study and scrutiny and should not be moved through the House without Committee consideration



and therefore, I move for the adoption of this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis, for what purpose do you rise?"

Geo-Karis: "A point of parliamentary inquiry. If the motion for reconsideration is to be voted upon, how many votes will it take to reconsider this?"

Speaker Redmond: "I think it is 89, but let me consult the good book. Representative Matijevich, the Assistant Parliamentarian. The motion to reconsider is 89?"

Matijevich: "I thought it was but I'm looking."

Speaker Redmond: "89.... Representative Telcser, are you seeking recognition?"

Telcser: "Has the Gentleman concluded his remarks in putting his motion?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan, have you concluded your remarks? He has."

Telcser: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise to oppose the Gentleman's motion to reconsider the vote by which House Bill 616 was put on the Order of Second Reading, 2nd Legislative Day. House Bill 616 is part of the program as was House Bill 615 to try set the stage for an alternate solution to this maddening problem which we've had for so many years. I would like to point out that there is no intention from limited license physicians to windup automatically or any other way becoming necessary physician assistants but this is simply the first step in providing some ancillary primary medical care for the patient in these hospitals. House Bill 616 is very much a part of the solution which I thought we had all agreed to yesterday and which the House overwhelmingly gave approval to in a sense by allowing this Bill to go to Second Reading without reference to a Committee. I think for the House to reverse itself now at this late date would be an error, for the same reasons that the House rejected the Gentleman's Amendment to House Bill 615



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are really the same valid, rational, sensible reasons to oppose the Gentleman's motion to reconsider the vote by which House Bill 616 now appears on Second Reading. If the Gentleman's motion prevails, House Bill 616 will be delayed. It will be sent to other Committees for some kind of consideration, which can take place anyway.... anyway, this Legislature and various Sub-committees of the Standing Committees can and will work with the Governor for the alternate solution to the problem that we're faced with today. But House Bill 616 is a part of a solution... it ought to move along the process just as I know and I hope House Bill 615 will and so, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I strongly urge you not to vote for the Gentleman's motion to reconsider the vote by which House Bill 616 is on Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, when we were presented with these two Bills yesterday or with the motion to bypass Committee, it was told to us that both of these Bills were emergency measures, that they were critical and that they needed to pass to solve an immediate problem. We didn't have copies of the Bills before us and, subsequently, when copies of the Bills were given to us, it became clear that House Bill 616 is not an emergency... there is no emergency need for this Bill. What it does is set a radical change in the way that we're going to be handling our mental health institutions and I think it is something that should go to Committee, it should be given complete hearings. We can do this expeditiously in the next week or two, but this is not part of an emergency, not part of a plan to handle an emergency. And I think that given the representations that were made yesterday that I think that we should reconsider this vote and send this Bill to Committee."



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Speaker Redmond: "Anything further, any other discussion?
Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think Representative Telcser has pointed out the valid reasons to oppose this Amendment. This Bill is an integral part of House Bill 615, it is designed to fill in some of the service gaps that are provided by the eventual elimination of the limited license and it's needed to add the extra level of professional care that we need at these institutions and I would certainly oppose this motion and would hope that we could keep these two Bills in tandem and move this one to Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins, for what point do you rise?"

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, I believe this motion is nondebatable."

Speaker Redmond: "In Collins rule.... We can't find that rule in Robert's Rules of Order, so Representative Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen...."

Speaker Redmond: "Can't find it."

Caldwell: "In the first place there shouldn't be any question at all that this Bill should go to Committee. Number 1, it has nothing emergency about it because we have already passed 615 and have extended and have indicated that we are going to extend the certification of these doctors for one year. It seems to me that there is no question that we should examine this whole area of assistants to these physicians. There is nothing in anything that I can find where there are standards spelled out as to who can be or who should be a physician's assistant. I think this is completely out of order to try and pass this Bill as an emergency measure. I think that certainly



it, ought to go to Committee and if I have anything to say about it when it gets into Committee, I think it ought to be defeated. I believe that we should not debate this matter any further, Mr. Speaker, I think we ought to defeat this... we ought to send this Bill to Committee forthwith."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "Representative Caldwell, two years ago we passed legislation out of this House and through the Senate, the Governor signed it creating a new health care category as doctor assistants... medical assistants and all this Bill does is authorize the mental health department to hire those persons who fit the category that we passed. That is all this Bill does, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We're touching on a subject that I have been interested in for probably more than five years because I think there is a category of health care that is largely untapped and that is the physician assistants. There are a number of qualified training programs throughout the entire United States and there are especially practices in psychiatry and for those who argued that we don't have to move these Bills in tandem. I think you have seen an effort to try to convert over a period of time a very bad system of limited licensed physician and replace them with people who are trained in this particularly... particular specialty. In the studies that have been done, we found that a physician's assistant can extend the arm of a physician by a hundred and fifty percent and if we're going to ever bring these state mental hospitals up to par, we're going to have to do something other than utilize the present system. I very strongly believe that this tandem Bill package that we're talking about today will bring about the type of care that we all want to see. I think



that they ought to move together and therefore I would also speak in opposition to the motion which has been made."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry. It is my understanding that the motion that was made yesterday to advance these Bills without reference to Committee was one motion covering both Bills. It is my understanding that this motion that is being made now only covers House Bill 616, my parliamentary inquiry is whether or not this motion is in order since the reference, the advancement without reference on both Bills was in one motion."

Speaker Redmond: "That question was raised yesterday, privately and the Parliamentarian advised me that this a divisible matter and that this motion addressed to 616 is in order."

Madison: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Move the previous question, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "The question, shall the main question be put? Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries. Representative Madigan to close."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, as I indicated earlier, there is no question in my mind that this Bill ought to be considered by Committee and not be passed through here willy-nilly without due deliberate process. I move for adoption of this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion for adoption... no, to reconsider the vote by which House Bill 616 was advanced to the Order of Second Reading. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. 89 votes. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted



who wished? The Clerk will take the record. Representative Mulcahey. The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 86 'aye' and 83 'no', the Gentleman's motion fails. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, on the Clerk's desk there is a motion filed by myself which would move to commit this Bill to the Committee and Human Resources. I move for the adoption of that motion."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion to recommit House Bill 616 to the Committee on Human Resources. The question is on the Gentleman's motion, those in favor vote 'aye'... Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "A point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Schlickman: "The affect of this motion is identical to the affect of the previous motion that was defeated and I respectfully suggest, on that basis, it is out of order. Double jeopardy."

Speaker Redmond: "That's all right in the J.P. Court. Representative Telcser. I believe that it is a separate motion."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Representative Schlickman is correct substantive with regard to what he says. I simply want to point out to the Members of the House that substantive the net effect of this motion is the same as the motion the Gentleman just put and he lost and I want to be sure that the Members realize that; and if Representative Madigan will agree, I will ask for unanimous consent to use the same Roll Call as on the last motion. It takes 89 votes, Mr. Speaker, am I correct?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite.... we're looking."

Satterthwaite: "It seems to me, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, that we had not completed the previous Roll Call."



There is no way of knowing whether that we had lost it? or not, we had not polled the absentees or any other number of maneuvers that might have helped us."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. We're looking.... The Parliamentarian tells me that in his opinion it is a simple majority. Representative Geo-Karis, state your point."

Geo-Karis: "Could the Parliamentarian enlighten me and tell me what section of the rules that requires the simple majority to recommit a Bill back to Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "He has already advised me that our index in our tables here only sets forth those motions which require other than a simple majority, so you have in there those that require 89 and those that require 107 and those that require 118. Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "I would like first of all to cite and point out the rule and, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, just.... let's be calm for a second. What you're ruling here... you are allowing a simple majority of this House on any issue, on any Bill for this entire Session to recommit a Bill back to Committee...."

Speaker Redmond: "I am.... I am reading you from Robert's Rules of Order and the motion is commit, refer or recommit and it says that it is debatable, it is amendable and the vote is required as a majority."

Telcser: "It says that...."

Speaker Redmond: "That's Robert's Rules of Order. If you have the same edition that I have...."

Telcser: "It says a majority.... it says a majority, where does it say a simple majority?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, that's not Constitutional Majority or an extraordinary majority."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, you're making a dangerous ruling now... a terrible.... Mr. Speaker, any Member of this House is



in jeopardy of losing that Bill on a simple majority by an arbitrary ruling, that is a majority...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane."

Kane: "I would like to raise a point of order if the Gentleman disagrees with your ruling, he has only one remedy and that is to appeal the ruling of the Chair and it's not debatable."

Speaker Redmond: "I didn't write Robert's Rules of Order, that is what it says and that is the ruling. The Gentleman's motion prevails and the Bill... House Bill 616 be committed to the Human Resources Committee. Take the record on that. House Bills, Third Reading. On House Bill, Third Reading appears House Bill 10, Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, I've had my light on for some time now, if we're going to get into the, you know, the old tactics that isn't the way I understand you were going to operate this House... and I'm really surprised that you're doing this. We at least want to verify the last Roll Call. Now, if you're going to be the fair Bill Redmond, let's be the fair Bill Redmond."

Speaker Redmond: "We'll verify it... we'll verify it."

Ryan: "Verification."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bill... the order of business is motions, we will go back to House... to the motion with respect to House Bill 16. Representative Ryan, do you have a motion with respect to the vote upon which House Bill 616..."

Ryan: "I have a motion, Mr. Speaker, I'm requesting a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, the Gentleman will have a verification."

Ryan: "Poll the absentees."

Speaker Redmond: "Poll the absentees. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would the Clerk poll the absentees?"

Speaker Redmond: "Poll the absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Anderson, Bradley, Ebbesen, Giorgi, Hoffman, McAvoy, Molloy, Mugalian, Mr. Speaker."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "Mr. Speaker, I am recorded as 'present'. Would you change my vote to 'no'?"

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman from 'present' to 'no'. How was the Speaker recorded? He was defending his honor in here."

Clerk O'Brien: "He is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Record me as 'aye' and keep Telcser off the Podium. Representative Edgar."

Edgar: "Mr. Speaker, originally I do not like the idea of bypassing Committee but I think their ruling is worse than that and I would like to change my vote to 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "You read Robert's Rules of Order, young man. Proceed. Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "E.M. Barnes, Beatty, Birchler, Bowman, Brady, Brandt, Breslin, Rich Brummer, Don Brummet, Byers, Caldwell, Campbell, Capparelli, Chapman, Darrow, Corneal Davis, Dawson, DiPrima, Domico, Doyle, John Dunn, Ewell, Farley, Flinn, Garmisa, Getty, Giglio, Greiman, Hanahan, Harris, Hart, Holewinski, Dan Houlihan, Jim Houlihan, Huff, Emil Jones, Kane, Katz, Kelly, Kornowicz, Kosinski, Kozubowski, Laurino, Lechowicz, Leverenz, Levin, Lucco, Luft, Madigan, Madison, Mann, Marovitz, Peggy Martin, Matejek, Matijevich, Mautino, McClain, McGrew, McLendon, McPike, Mudd, Mulcahey, Murphy, Nardulli, O'Brien, O'Daniel, Pechous, Pierce, Pouncey, Richmond, Satterthwaite, Schisler, Sharp, Shumpert, Steczo, Stuffle, Taylor, Terzich, Tipsword, Van Duyne, Vitek, Von Boeckman, Willer, Williams, Younge, Yourell, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Any question of the Affirmative Roll Call. Representative Christensen, do you seek recognition?"
Representative Christensen."

Christensen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know how I am recorded on the Roll Call."

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'no'."



Christensen: "I would like to change it to 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, could I have the count, please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jacobs, do you seek recognition?"

Jacobs: "How am I voted, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'no'."

Jacobs: "I think on this Bill I can change to 'aye', please."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman to 'aye'. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Could I have the count, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "88 'aye', 81 'nay'."

Speaker Redmond: "88 'aye' and 81 'no'."

Ryan: "Well, Mr. Speaker, that can't be right the board shows 81 and we had two of our Members got up and got on it. They changed their vote from 'present' to 'no' so that would be 83."

Clerk O'Brien: "Christensen was voting 'no' and he changed to 'yes' and Jacobs was voting 'no' and he changed to 'yes'."

Ryan: "All right, now what's the count, 87 to 81?"

Clerk O'Brien: "88 'aye', 81 'no'."

Ryan: "I asked him a question, Mr. Speaker. Representative Ewell."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Ryan: "Shumpert."

Speaker Redmond: "He's way in the back."

Ryan: "I can't read this..."

Speaker Redmond: "He's got my old seat."

Ryan: "Sharp."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sharp is in his seat."

Ryan: "Did you say Shumpert was here, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes."

Ryan: "Kozubowski."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kozubowski here? Representative



Kozubowski here? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Ryan: "Representative McGrew."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew here? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recored as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Ryan: "Laurino."

Speaker Redmond: "Laurino, is here."

Ryan: "Kelly."

Speaker Redmond: "Kelly... Representative Kelly. Is Representat-
ive Kelly here? Take him off."

Ryan: "Representative..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly has returned, put him
back on. Anybody here seen Kelly?"

Ryan: "Representative Barnes, Gene Barnes."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Ryan: "Representative Marovitz."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz."

Ryan: "I see him."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there someone back at Terzich?"

Ryan: "Representative.... where are we here?"

Speaker Redmond: "Terzich, is the last one you had."

Ryan: "No, Marovitz was the last one I gave you, I think Gene
Barnes and I see they are both here. How about Representat-
ive Luft?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Luft here? He's here in the
aisle next to John Matijeovich."

Ryan: "Representative Brandt."

Speaker Redmond: "Brandt, he's here."

Ryan: "Representative Huff."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Huff, is he in the back there?
Representative Huff. How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."



Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Ryan: "Representative O'Brien."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Ryan: "All right. Representative Yourell."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Ryan: "Representative Beatty."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beatty is here."

Ryan: "Representative McGrew." I called McGrew, we took him off."

Speaker Redmond: "He was taken off once, you can't take him off more than that."

Ryan: "Representative Darrow."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Ryan: "Representative Harris."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Ryan: "Representative Stuffle."

Speaker Redmond: "Is Representative Stuffle here? Representative Stuffle here? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Ryan: "I have no further questions, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew has returned, I guess. Yes, put him back on the Roll Call. What's the count, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "85 'ayes' and 81 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "85 'ayes' and 81 'no'. The Gentleman's motion prevails and the Bill will be recommitted to Human Resources Committee. Order of Resolutions, Resolution 113. Representative Telcser, yes."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I now move to appeal the ruling of the Chair regarding the required number of votes necessary to commit a Bill to Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, the Gentleman's point of order is not made timely, we're on a different order of business and,



therefore, it is out of order."

Redmond: "Representative Telcser, will you show me any rule that requires 89 votes on the motion."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I have appealed your ruling as I read Roberts Rules...."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't believe you can appeal my ruling when I'm....."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, any Member has the right to move to appeal the ruling of the Chair, I make that motion."

Speaker Redmond: "I would say that that is out of order. If you appeal the Constitution or the statutes, this Body can't change it. Roberts Rules of Order provides for a majority. Now if you can show me where I'm wrong, I will reverse my ruling."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I have showed you where you're wrong. I move to ~~reverse~~ the ruling of the Chair."

Speaker Redmond: "You haven't, you show me some publication and I will reverse it."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I put a motion, Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of order. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Well, Mr. Speaker, he was definitely out of order and in fact you really didn't have to make a ruling. They cited no point of order in regards to a ruling whereby it takes a certain number of votes, he really has nothing to appeal. So, I suggest that we go on with the business of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, I cite Rule 70 of our rules which says that any six Members may move an appeal from any ruling of the Chair. It doesn't say that you must cite any rule... you may appeal any ruling and 89 votes is necessary to ~~system~~ that motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, on a different order of business, it is untimely."



Speaker Redmond: "Well, just so Mr. Collins doesn't have apoplexy over the weekend, we will back up and we will honor the request for appeal of the ruling of the Chair. It is against my better judgement, I don't think that you can possibly amend the rules by appealing the ruling of the Chair, I am perfectly willing to abide by any present rule that is before this Body. You just show me some place in Roberts or in our House rules or any place else where I'm in error and I will change the ruling and I... frankly I resent the ranting and raving and screaming in the abuse of the Chair because my ruling is according to Roberts Rules of Order. Now, the Gentleman has requested that the... an appeal from the ruling of the Chair whereby I declared the motion to commit House Bill 616 to the Human Resources' and the question is on that and the question is, shall... are you joined by five other Members? He's joined by five other Members so he has the necessary number. Representative Caldwell, for what purpose do you rise?"

Caldwell: "Mr. Speaker, I can appreciate your efforts to be fair but it seem to me that you are setting a very bad precedent. There is nothing in the rules, in the law that require you to take this step and I suggest that if you do this now, you will be a victim of this type of circumstance throughout this Session and I would suggest that we move on with the next order of business."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I'll let them have the Roll Call and the question is, shall the Chair be.... Representative Skinner, for what purpose do you rise?"

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I would merely like entered into the record that the fact that your ruling is based on Roberts Rules of Order, revised copyright, 1970 and page 14 of the insert, is that correct?"

Speaker Redmond: "We're on the motion, Representative Skinner. We'll get back to you. According to Rule 70, appearing



on page 354, of the House Rules on a question of appeal reads that any six Members may move an appeal from any ruling of the Chair, that the appeal receives the affirmative vote of 89 Members, it is sustained. The question is, shall the Chair be overruled? Now that is the question, shall the Chair be overruled, and those voting to overrule the Chair will vote 'aye' and the opposed will vote 'no', and it requires 89 votes. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Representative Epton."

Epton: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Regardless of the outcome of this vote I think that some of the remarks of the Speaker are well taken, the outbursts that were made were not confined to one side of the aisle, I don't think the Gentleman presiding at any time, and sometimes one of us may be fortunate to be there, necessarily. may be subjected to any abuse. I personally resent shouting whether it comes from the Independents or those belonging to one party to another, I think we can make our arguments just as well and just as forcibly. And in the past two years, Speaker Redmond or anyone that has listened patiently has been giving us our due. So, that I speak in behalf of all of the Members of the Republican Party and suggest that there is nothing personal when we raise our voices somewhat in volume and hope that the Democrats will likewise refrain from shouting and gesticulating. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I would like to simply make this point, Mr. Speaker, and I think you know how much I appreciate the job that you have on that podium and I appreciate perhaps better now the last two years the problems the Minority has. Mr. Speaker had I not rushed to that podium, in my opinion, and been loud and shouted for the rights of my side of the



aisle, I truly believe that we... Mr. Speaker, I honestly believe that we would not have had a verification on that last Roll Call. I understand the temptation to rap that gavel and move along when we've got what appears to be a partisan issue. I admit that in all candor, people that serve with me, and they know when I had the gavel, there were times when I did the same thing but I rule now with the minority to protect our rights. Mr. Speaker, last fall there was a Bill, the substance of which I don't recall, that passed with 89 votes, you rapped the gavel and left the podium, adjourned the House without giving my side a verification. You wouldn't have done it this afternoon if I had not come to that podium. I want you to know and the Members of that side of the aisle to know and to remember, a minority doesn't always mean Republican or Democrat, a minority could be downstate vs. Chicago, it could be a racial issue, it could be anything... when any Member of this House finds themselves a minority and you have an obligation to protect the rights of every Member in this House. And I want you to know, Mr. Speaker, that I'm not going to be shy or bashful when it comes to seeing that our rights are protected."

Speaker Redmond: "The Order of the Speaker's Table appears House Resolution 113. Representative Madigan. Take the record on that one. I presumed that I announced that the motion of the appeal failed."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 113 simply directs the House Committee on Human Resources who will immediately commence a study of the problem of limited licenses in the mental health hospitals of the State of Illinois and to report back to the House of Representatives before May 15, 1977, I move for the adoption of the Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "I wasn't listening Representative. What was your motion, to....."



Madigan: "The motion to adopt the Resolution which directs the Committee on Human Resources to immediately commence a study of the problem of limited licenses...."

Telcser: "Isn't that supposed to go on the Speaker's Table until Executive Committee."

Madigan: "It is on the Speaker's Table, right now, Mr. Telcser."

Telcser: "And is the motion to adopt it now without reference to Committee?"

Madigan: "That is correct, Mr. Telcser."

Telcser: "I think that it should go to Committee, Representative Madigan, I oppose that motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the appropriate rule for immediate consideration of this Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to suspend the rules for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 113. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, I thought I heard during the debate that Representative Gaines said that in his role as spokesman, he thought it very appropriate that the Human Resources Committee study this problem. I can't understand now why anybody would oppose doing this as quickly as possible in letting the Human Resources Committee do their job. Therefore, I would urge the other Members of the other side of the aisle to cast aside all this problem that we had and let the Committee function."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane."

Kane: "Would the Minority Assistant Leader yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Kane: "What happened to the emergency that we were hearing about yesterday and today."

Telcser: "Mr. Kane, the Resolution per se isn't the emergency, perhaps this Bill ought to go to another Committee. Perhaps the Executive Committee ought to have a legislative



prerogative to look at the Resolution, they perhaps may want to make it a Joint Committee project between Human Resources and Execut. I don't know, I don't know, but you're a Member of this House who just last night spoke so eloquently and you were so persuasive...."

Kane: "Just answer the question."

Telcser: "Well, I'm answering your question if you would listen. And you spoke with such persuasive tones about strengthening the Committee, why do you now want to diminish and take from the Executive Committee the right to pursue and discuss and vote on this Resolution."

Kane: "I thought we had an emergency."

Telcser: "It is obvious from the action of you and Members on... many of your Members not all of them, that you don't think there is an emergency."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "My name was mentioned by the distinguished Gentleman from the other side of the aisle. The Human Resources Committee does not meet until 9 o'clock next Thursday and I'm quite sure that normal procedures of this House will get this Resolution to us by that time; if not we can do it on our own."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk will take the record. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to explain my vote, to suspend the rules for immediate consideration of this Resolution. I'm greatly surprised that the Leadership on the other side of the aisle. One of their Members has just spoken quite eloquently regarding the rights of minorities, the protection of the rights of minorities...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins, for what purpose do you rise?"

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. You told the Clerk to take the record, that explanation of vote is



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out of order."

Speaker Redmond: "I think he's on a personal privilege."

Collins: "..... to save his own self."

Madigan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We've just heard eloquently from the a Member of the Leadership from the Republican side of the aisle concerning the protection of the rights to the minority. Well by God if there is a minority that needs protection it's those people who are confined to those hospitals who have been subject to care rendered by limited licensed physicians for several years... today they have no care and all we are saying is, let us move immediately. Our job as Representatives is to respond to the wishes of the people and to the wishes of those who need help and cannot help themselves and here is a good opportunity to show that we can be responsive. Let us act today, why don't we act today? Let us act today to direct one of our Committees to begin to study this problem immediately so that there will not be any further procrastination. So that when we do reach the end of the Session we'll be close to a solution and we can walk away and say we've finally done something to try and solve this problem."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 88 'aye' and 70 'no', according to Rule 41 (a), it requires 107 votes and the Gentleman's motion fails. House Bills, Third Reading. On House Bill, Third Reading appears House Bill 10."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 10, a Bill for an Act to authorize imposition of a death penalty for the Commission of certain crimes involving murder. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, not having entered in the previous debate.... on behalf of the principal sponsors of House Bill 10, Representative



Roman Kosinski, Representative Daniels, Representative Lechowicz, Representative Cunningham, Representative Huskey and about one hundred Cosponsors, I present this Bill. House Bill 10, is the work product of many people over a period of a year and a half. The work product of staff, Legislator attorneys, prosecute who appear in Subcommittee, expertise we flew into Springfield from Chicago and the public. This legislation is needed, it is needed because escalating murder rates, it is needed because of its implied deterred effects, it is needed because of the demands of the people of Illinois. It is needed as a swing of the pendulum back to the realities of law and order. Law and order which is much needed to insure an orderly society. House Bill 10, has the implication of some premeditation and intent in listing aggravating factors under which the death penalty may be applied. Murder during robbery or armed robbery or burglary, murder during rape, during molestation of a child and murder during deviate sexual assaults. Murder during forcible detention, kidnapping and hijack, murder in arson and bombing, contract murder and multiple murders are covered. In addition to which the murder of a police officer, fireman, corrections officer in line of duty and in addition the murder of a prison inmate and the murder of a witness in a prosecution and investigation of a defendant. These aggravation circumstances together with proper mitigating circumstances that protects the defendant, such as being under eighteen years of age, under proved emotional stress who participated in a homicidal conduct, who is not present other than contract murder. All of these are in the defendants interest and are mitigating circumstances, this then goes to a bifurcated jury, a two pair jury, one jury determines the guilt of the defendant, the same jury determines the consideration of penalty. If there are



aggravating circumstances present but one, even one mitigating circumstance, the death penalty cannot be applied. The decision then goes directly to the Supreme Court for review and consideration, it is a defendant-oriented Bill. I have said before that in an educated cultivated and organized society it is unfortunate the death penalty is needed but Illinois laws are so lenient presently they almost condone murder. I offer House Bill 10, for your consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, for the past fourteen years I have been an opponent of capital punishment because I think it's immoral to kill. It's immoral for the state to kill and I would suggest to you that if your constituents may talk about a statute but they don't want people to be put to death and that's the great dichotomy, the great contradiction that we saw in the Gilmore case. You're not speaking for your constituents when you talk about 'an orderly society' an orderly society protects the weak and the poor and those who are nonwhite as well as anyone else. I say to you here today that if you vote for this Bill, you might as well be there to push the switch that kills the next man who dies in Illinois. And the more sober among you will wonder, has a mistake been made because so frequently we find a mistake has been made and there is no way of turning it around, it is a irreversible mistake. How many of you would stand down there and pull that switch? That's not our job... our job is to make sure that everyone regardless of economics status or race be protected against killing, and killing is not our business... preserving human life is our business and there is nothing in this Bill that couldn't be served the same way by a light sentence without parole. I tell you that capital punishment is a legal lottery and



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the poor and the black are the losers. Since 1930, 50.4% of those executed in this country have been nonwhites. They are only 12% of the population and yet we witness cases like the wife of Andy Williams who shoots, she says, in self-defense and gets thirty days. Would a poor black get the same consideration? Patty Hearst is out of jail, Mr. Agnew, is out of jail..... Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Give the Gentleman order."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, that comment was mentioned only.... for one reason, because it does indicate that there are double standards of justice. It was not meant for any political content. This is what I think we have to cure, Ladies and Gentlemen, before we do anymore killing, we have eradicate the double standards of justice. Now, let me conclude by saying this, this is an awesome responsibility we have. I think we ought to weigh it very carefully. I think we ought to discuss it very thoroughly. It's a moral dilemma, remember you can't justify killing by the state unless you really feel that killing by one justifies killing by another. I would hope that the Men and Women of this House.... Men and Women of goodwill regardless of the side of the aisle on which they sit will take cognizance of the fact that our courts are not perfect, will take cognizance of the fact that there is a rich man's justice and poor man's justice. Please, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you do not pass this Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "Am I on? Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. It would be my guess that when the 177 Members of the 80th General Assembly came here on January 12th, very few of them were undecided in their own mind as to how they felt on this issue, I was. In fact if we



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would have had to vote on January 12th, I would expect that I would have cast a 'no' vote. And like many of the Members of this House, I question whether there is a substantial deterrent to back capital punishment. And I'm not convinced yet in my own mind that I ought to vote on an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth philosophy but, I am convinced after sitting for three weeks on the Judiciary II Committee and listening to hours of testimony by both the proponents and opponents of this Bill, that there is one basis on which everybody in this House can and should support House Bill 10 and that is, society deserves protection from the classes of criminals that are covered under this particular Bill. Under our existing system an individual can slaughter eight or ten people as Richard Speck did. An individual can kill policemen and firemen indiscriminately and be eligible for parole in sight of a space of eight or nine years. That's absolutely wrong. I believe that society has the right to expect protection against repeat offenders and against those particular people who would be covered under this Act. And to a person, the thirty-five witnesses that appeared before the Judiciary II Committee, to a person all indicated when asked a question if they would support a life imprisonment without parole, they would not support it. And not only would they not support it but they thought that our current system which allowed people to be eligible for parole in the length of time that is currently available, was a proper system. I would submit, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, that faced with that kind of philosophy and faced in my own mind with a choice on the one hand between voting for this Bill, on the other hand opposing it and allowing those people to be set loose in society to commit those acts again, I have no choice but to support House Bill 10. To those who would raise



the question as discrimination against minorities and discrimination against the poor, I would suggest to those people that a better route ought to be followed, other avenues to try to improve those situations that create poverty or to create discrimination but we certainly don't solve the problem when we tell the victims... the families of multiple murders, the families of policemen or firemen who have been killed in the line of duty that we have a double standard, a reverse double standard that allows somehow some sort of extra attention to be given or extra solicitation to be granted to people simply because they are poor or simply because they are part of a minority. I believe in equal justice for all people and I also believe in equal justice and equal protection for the whole public. And when we base our opposition to a Bill on that flimsy a ground then I think we lowered a very important safeguard that has made this country and the Constitution that we stand on, the greatest country and the greatest Constitution on earth. And so I've come full swing around on this issue, I absolutely support House Bill 10. I think it is important that we pass it. I think it is Constitutional. I think stock processes and the Amendment processes that have gone into it to make it a good Bill and I would urge the adoption of this and the support of House Bill 10, by all the Members of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Corneal Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to oppose this Bill because I feel that emotion and not reason is the thing that kicked off the action of the Sponsor of this Bill. There is three Bills in here that reinstate..... or reimpose the death penalty and if you will recall, the Bills was taken from the Committee on a motion by the Sponsor, who I am told is the Vice Chairman of the Committee and the charges are



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and that I have heard repeated here a few minutes ago, the Committee took too much time.... how much time should you take when a human life is at stake. I ask that question of you.... how much time and how much debate has the highest law enforcing body in this nation given to this weighted question? And we here in this General Assembly are saying... are we saying that we are not in one sense agreeable to the Committee system because it takes too much time in dealing with a human life? Now.... let me point out to you, this was done by our own Illinois Legislative Council. Nine states have abolished capital punishment, I don't know whether the Committee got this or not completely. These are Alaska, in 1957 and Hawaii in 1957, Iowa in 1965 and Maine abolished it in 1857, if you please. And let me remind my distinguished friends when I love over there that it has been said so many many times, as Maine goes, so goes the nation. I think my Republican friends will recognize that statement. Maine abolished it and let me give you the figures, in 1887, Michigan in 1947, Minnesota in 1911, Oregon in 1964, West Virginia in 1965 and Wisconsin in 1853. Now five other states including New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Vermont have limited capital punishment. There is very few cases such as treason during war time... that is six of the fifty states still retains the death penalty from conviction of murder in the first degree and various other crimes. Now... you mean to tell me that we should lose face in our Committee system and cry.... kill him... kill him... kill him right away, let's pass it. A human life is at stake, I say, my friends.... that the Supreme Court has not yet passed in this state on the merits of the death penalty but we cry.... we cry here in the General Assembly and they are the law interpreting body... kill him.... kill him... let's not be upon him... never mind what the



Supreme Court is going to say, fight them back. Let the scholars find no evidence at all that capital punishment is a deterrent, the crime we said, we don't believe in the Committee system... it takes too long. Kill him, electrocute him... take his life immediately as fast as you can. Now my sympathy goes out to any family... any family... any family, you hear me... whose loved ones have been brutalized and murdered, especially our law enforcing officers... any policemen, my sympathy goes out to them. But let me say, take this into consideration: when a criminal puts a gun on a policeman and that criminal knows full well that what is waiting for him is that hot seat, electrocution. Don't you know what passes through his mind... they're going to do this to me anyway... why should I consider his life when my life is at stake? But don't you know that if that man who might be robbing or might be stealing because he is hungry, I don't know. If he steals it he will have a chance... that man will be slow to commit that murder. You have witnessed not long ago... a man who was begging... begging... please please shoot me, please kill me... why? Because that man had to live with his conscience. Let me tell you something... do you know the greatest FBI in the world? It's that conscience that God gives you, that's the FBI that will convict you. I'm sure that none of you... I haven't, and none of you have ever had to live behind a prison wall... with the finger of God who says, vengeance, is mine... and where is that vengeance... right here in that conscience... it's God's window, do you hear? With him pointing the finger at a man... let me tell you this, if you would interview and I'm sure I would be right... some of those men and they had the choice of dying and getting it over with, I believe that they would take that choice rather than to stay behind those prison bars, be humiliated and be subject to all kinds of



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punishment and all kinds of treatment. They would become discouraged and disgusted and say, I would rather... I would rather... I would rather get it over with... put him to death is not the only way to assure that the condemned will never again threaten that the condemned will never again threaten anyone's life. A life sentence without the possibility of parole without the possibility of pardon, without the possibility of commutation I think it's far far... more severe on the human mind that conscience that God gives you than to take you out of your misery at once and burn you in a hot seat. Remember just recently we read about this man who begged to die? I submit that as a preacher, long ago christians justified the death penalty on the basis of retribution, they did and they thought it was a deterrent to others. retribution to kill one person as a deterrent to others is not theologically justified. And I tell you they have learned this now, that killing one person out of deterreat to another is not theologically justified and it doesn't frighten the other person. I received from Julian Bond, in the south a little pamphlet they call, 'The Souther Poverty Law Center' and ah... you ought to get that pamphlet and see the youngsters who are on death row down there... I talked to them in my close brethern here... told me, why would you get up there and speak like that, my noted opponent here said, a hundred men sponsoring his Bill in here.... well, when I came to Springfield, I want my young friends to know that there was no place for me to lay my head down here. And simply because there wasn't a jury to be found in Sangamon County who would stand up for my rights, wasn't any reason that I didn't cry out for my rights. Cry out against iniquity because if you don't cry out against iniquity you will become a party to it by failing to cry out against it. Let me say and I read here, given



approximately ten thousand murders each year, one would be hard for us to prove. That one hundred or so sent to death would be those who committed the most vicious crime... what I'm most afraid... beyond rehabilitation and has the benefit on council as skillful as the majority who receive less of a sentence. Now this is one thing and I don't like to point the finger of accusing of another but it's true, the risks of sentence and ever executed... a middle class person is seldom executed. In short, the death penalty is tolerated only because it is rarely applied and its victims are usually indigent members of minority groups... NAACP... some of it... criminal defense division points out to us that 53% if you please... 53% on death row of blacks and minorities. Let me read from our Legislative Reference Bureau... in legitimate consideration would be where the murders and rapers can be released from prison without again preying the public... actually... Now here are the figures, - none of you have given any figures, here are the figures. Actually these persons have less tendency to repeat their crimes than any other class of offenders. A study... Listen to this if you will, since we're talking about human life. A study of fifteen hundred released and paroled murderers in eight states indicate that only six committed another murder... nine others committed some other felony. It is the confident man, the burglar and others convicted of less serious crimes who are likely to go back to crime and back to prison... since they regard their speciality as being a skillful trade from which they derived... is comfortable living. Finally... you know I'm a preacher and I must preach a praise... oh, listen to me now... I know it's time but it is time for me to say this to you in parting... Thou shall love Thy Lord Thy God with all Thy mind... with Thy soul... do you hear me... and with all Thy heart and what is this...



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listen to me now.... this is the first and great commandment... hear me now and the second is like unto it. Thy shall love Thy neighbor as Thyself. On these two Commandments hang all the law and the prophets. Do you know what you're saying... take him, do you know what you're saying, kill him... do you know what you say? I don't want giving anymore of these Bills given anymore time in Committee... bring them on the floor. There are a hundred men who are proponents, there are a hundred men who have cried, death they merit... death they do merit... take them... take them, let death be upon them. People sent you down here to exercise because thought you would exercise your own judgement. Sure there is a lot of emotion to restore the death penalty but I say to you, don't be so quick to take over... to try to take over the responsibility of God. Do you hear me... do you hear me? Beware.... beware because you are not only the men who pass the law but you are the Body of... of the liberties people of this state and I urge you to send these Bills back to the Committee and let's have a study, a complete study made... in a Subcommittee that will bring all these facts which I've tried in this short space of time to give you. May God bless everyone of you... may God keep you and may He make His face to shine upon you and His graciousness, let it be upon you... I pray. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative J. Davis."

Davis: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. How long must the people of Illinois call to their Legislators and their leaders to reimplement the death penalty in the State of Illinois? How long must they sit by and watch us debate or worse, watch effective action on this legislation killed while the criminal and murderer roam all of our cities, villages and towns and yes, even our penal institutions in Illinois taking his indiscriminate



and brutal toll of human life. He trusts his question... criterion of this Bill has and can be argued from both sides of the question but one thing is certain, under the provisions of this Bill the once convicted murderer that suffers execution for his crime will ultimately be deferred from repeating it. I urge not only overwhelming passage of this House Bill but also urge our colleagues in the Senate to listen to the clarion call and follow expedition pursuant of the passage of the House Bill #10. And if I might paraphrase in closing, Lord Tenneyson, sunset and evening star and one clear calls for me. May there be no moaning at the bar when the masted murder put out to sea."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Willer."

Willer: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I will make my remarks brief.... everyone ~~knows~~ my stand on capital punishment, I'm totally against it for moral reasons. I believe it is wrong to kill for any reason whatsoever and what I would like to address myself to now is one point. The proponents of this Bill when it passes are going back to their districts proclaiming tidings of great joy. They are going to say, 'See we did it so now you can rest easy, you're safe.' Well, this is a terrible fraud, you're perpetrating on your constituents. The majority of the people of Illinois will not fall under this Bill as far as being protected from murder if you look at the synthetics of who killed whom. Your wife can still kill you, your husband can still kill you, neighbors can kill neighbors, friends can kill neighbors... friends and that's where the majority of killings takes place. But criminal elements as far as murders go, constitutes a small part of actual murders. Over 60% of the murders committed are committed by the why I described simply between people who know people. So, the majority of citizens of



Illinois are not going to be any better off under this law. If you're going to enact a capital punishment law then give assurance to all the people and the neighbors who don't want to be killed by a neighbor perhaps. This is a fraud and a.....that you are perpetrating on the people of Illinois because they aren't going to be protected anymore than they are now. You are addressing yourself to a small group of people, victims and at least be honest with your constituents. I have found in talking to my constituents most of them are for the capital... for the capital punishment until we start talking about it. What they really want is protection against criminals and they don't really care how we address ourselves to the problem as long as we come to a solution. Another Representative has suggested that life in prison without parole, I think is the far more civilized way to go, far more humane way to go and it certainly precludes the possibility that we all dread... nobody here wants the thought of executing an innocent person."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sandquist."

Sandquist: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, you've heard a lot of reasons why you should vote for or against this Bill and I know that most of us, when we came down here probably had our minds made up as to how we feel about this, because it is an emotional issue. But I think what we really got to do is, we've got to be leaders of our people too and if something is wrong, just because they are clamoring for it, we should not bet on that bandwagon and join it. We should really look at it closely to see if it is going to solve the problem that the people are concerned about which is the safety in the street, which is the freedom from crime affecting them and I really don't think this death penalty is going to do that. Because let me tell you this, what's involved here... sure it is a moral issue why we should not



take a life but I spent four years in the State's Attorney office in Cook County, when we had death penalty on the book and was it carried out? No, it was not carried out because people are afraid of that last step, of pulling that button to execute a person. So, I ask each and every one of you when you push your switch to vote on that... would you also push your switch to turn on the electricity to take someone's life because that is what you're doing when you pull that switch for a 'yes' vote and I honestly ask you to vote 'no'. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I commend to your reading Section 439.8 of Chapter 37, which is rather an obscure provision in the dealing with the court of claims. It allows the court of claims to assess recompense and reimbursement for a person who is wrongfully convicted. It has a list for five year wrongfully incarcerated so much... for fourteen years, a little bit more... it throws in attorney's fees. What does that Section tell us? It is an admission, I think, by this Body, an admission by the Executive that our system is subject to error. How do we recompense, reimburse someone who is wrongfully convicted and confined? How then can we go to the step from which there can be no... no return, no point of return? How do we recompense someone who has been wrongfully killed, killed by the state... if we admit our system is not perfect, then we cannot pass a Bill which denies error. I hear for my constituents, I know they want the death penalty, I suppose... many do anyhow. I think it is time though for us to be leaders on a moral basis, not merely to respond in a mindless way to the desire of every constituent or any constituent on a issue which is a moral issue. I close merely with words of Winston Churchill,



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who wrote, the degree of civilization of a society may be judged by the severity of its punishment. I vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lauer."

Lauer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, we have heard the argument made that this ought to be studied more. Since 1972, in the four years that I have been here this has been studied, debated, argued, discussed, adnauseam. The issue was put on the ballot in 1970, as one of the issues having to do with the adoption of the Constitution giving the people of the state a choice whether to have a death penalty or whether not to have a death penalty. The vote was about 60-40, in favor... that corresponds to the three-fifths majority as required in this House, in this General Assembly for passage of important legislation. Edmond Burk, I think said it best when he said that it represented democracy. The constituency has the right to be represented and to enjoy the best judgment of its Representatives and if that constituency denied either, it is badly served. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the people of this state have spoken, at this time it is our duty to represent them. I could get highly emotional about this issue because in world, peaceful, Logan County within the last six months, there were two multiple murders both resulting in convictions. And I wish to heaven that we had taken this action a year ago so that those murders duly convicted, one on a bench trail, one in a jury trail where it only took one ballot and a total of forty-five minutes to find him guilty, would be subject to the penalty that this Bill enacts. The people are up in arms, Mr. Speaker, the sale of guns.... handguns has gone up in my county to the extent that more were sold in three months than in the entire previous year. Mr. Speaker, one person asked whether or not we



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would be willing to throw the switch, to guessing that once we put our finger on the button to vote 'yes', we might be hitting the switch to throw on the electricity. Mr. Speaker, in the kind of crimes that are envisioned in this Bill and covered by this Bill, I would just as soon put my finger on that switch and throw it as I would to scotch a snake. Ladies and Gentlemen, the time has come to act, we can no longer dilly dally, we can no longer hide behind subterfuges, we can no longer afford the luxury of quoting statistics because we must recognize that there are lives... damn lives in statistics and many of them are put forth by politicians that are trying to avoid taking a stand on an issue. The people have spoken. I think it is time we listen and put the people's judgment into law. I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schisler... Representative Lipsword... Representative Schisler has waived. Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall the main question be put? All those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it and Representative Kosinski, to close."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in closing may I say this Bill is directed to the criminal not to the murder of an emotional nature. We presently have no one on death row let us through this action warn the criminal now he cannot kill in our society. If we the Legislators give law enforcement and the courts the proper tool, I repeat, the proper tools, crime can be updated and the people of Illinois properly protected. House Bill 10 is the best capital punishment Bill hard work and attention to details can produce. It may be one of the best in the nation and I solicit your favorable vote."



Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass?

Those in favor will vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'.

'Have all voted who wished? Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, very briefly.... when I arrived here some years ago, I always asked... was the vote hard-as-to whether a vote was hard or not and I would ask those traditional questions, is it safe... is it popular, is it political or is it self-serving? I can no longer go on asking those questions and I must ask myself, is it right? I sat in the Judiciary Committee, I weighed the evidence... much as I often expounded a jury to weigh the evidence without prejudice, in weighing that evidence it would be with one conclusion... and that is that the Bill is proper. I am again concerned about the double standard that is applied in the death penalty but I have more concern for the double standard of dying the plagues.....and the black... I insist that society is entitled to find the sensible borders against crime and I vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there is 118 'aye' and 41 'no', the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 27, Representative Ebbesen, here? Out of the record. 40, Griesheimer."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 40, Griesheimer, a Bill for an Act to establish a Military and Naval Code in the State of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill which was heard earlier in Committee and also amended on the House floor does nothing but bring the Illinois law in conformity with four other... forty other states in the United States with regard to the National Guard Program. Providing an administrative assistant, referred to as an Assistant Adjutants General for air as we already have an Assistant Adjutants General for the Army. We are creating the position



now although there will be no one appointed this position until next year. Thus there will be absolutely no expenditure to the State of Illinois whatsoever this year during this period of tight financial need in our state. The reasons that we are not doing it next year is, as you know, we cannot introduce Substantive Bills next year. I think this is a very good Bill, it does nothing but formalize a program which has been established in many other states and helps us in the process of administering our National Guard Program, when we keep in mind that this is almost completely supported by Federal Funds, that is not the position we're creating but the many millions of dollars which are poured into our state for all of our National Guard facilities, it is a very wise investment for the State of Illinois and I would urge its passage."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed 'no'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 125 'aye' and 17 'no', the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 131, Representative Huskey, 131."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 131, a Bill for an Act to amend Section of the Board Registration and Safety Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Huskey: "Mr. Speaker, would you take this out of the record, please."

Speaker Redmond: "Oh, pardon me, you asked for that and I overlooked it. Out of the record. 133."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 133, Klosak, a Bill for an Act to amend Section of the Illinois Horse Racing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Klosak... out of the record. House Bill 182, I understand that Representative Lechowicz



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has a motion to that, is that correct?"

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of the House to bring the Bill back to Second Reading for two Agreed Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, it will be returned to the Order of Second Reading. Mr. Clerk, any Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Lechowicz, amends House Bill 182 on page 2, line 19 and so forth."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #1 is an Agreed Amendment, it changes House Bill 182. Contained in this Amendment are offered as technical Amendment to correct errors in drafting and also has been agreed to by the Office of Secretary of State and also the Governor that the following changes are incorporated in Amendment #1. It provides a language identical to the Personnel Code concerning the qualification of the Director of Personnel. It provides obtaining expert technical or professional assistants to such areas as, classification, pay and examination construction with no increase in head count or personal services expenditures. Its a clarification of the procedure for filing of vacancy on the Merit Commission, it also promotes the authority for rules under this Act be given to the Director of Personnel instead of the Secretary of State and it provides for a probational period that an employee may serve is reduced one year to six months. The Personnel Code allows for the maximum of one year, however, it has been suggested by the Governor's Office that the Personnel Code should be amended to allow a six-month maximum. This Amendment has been discussed with the Minority Leader and also the spokesman on the Labor... I'm sorry, on the Personnel Committee, Representative Bartulis. And it is my understanding, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this also has the concurrence of the Secretary of State and the Governor of this state and I move for the



adoption of Amendment #1. If there are any questions, I would be more than happy to respond to them."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I want to ask one question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Cunningham: "The Amendment, Representative Lechowicz, what position does the Bill now take on Secretary of State investigators as to whether or not they are required to take the exams. Are they locked in if they are presently more than six months in their job."

Lechowicz: "If they were certified under the Code, they are certified under this system."

Cunningham: "Now does that extend to further category in the investigators or is it restricted only to the policy level?"

Lechowicz: "It is the entire division."

Cunningham: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion to adopt Amendment #1, those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, Lechowicz, amends House Bill 182, on page 20, line 7 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This also is an Amendment that has been worked out between the Governor's Office and the Secretary of State's Office and it has been reviewed by the Minority Leader and the Spokesman. This Amendment is offered to strengthen the transition clause relative to employees who are neither certified or probationary under the Personnel Code. The Circuit Court held in Bona vs. Jones, a qualifying examination be similar to open competitive examination. This Amendment brings this Act into compliance with the



ruling of the Circuit Court, I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the Gentleman's motion for adoption of Amendment #2. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 185, Representative Luft."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 185, a Bill for an Act in relation to regulatory agencies and to their termination...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Excuse me, Mr. Speaker. Do you move that Bill back to Third Reading?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, we did."

Lechowicz: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Luft, proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Third Reading of the Bill."

Luft: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 185 is an attempt to provide the Legislature with a method of overview or oversight the State Regulatory Agencies. The extension of full legislation which will initiate the review process of regulatory agencies would be a ten Member Joint Committee appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. A schedule is set forth in House Bill 185, which will insure each regulatory agency a hearing before the Committee and also establish a procedure which provides continual review of all present and future regulatory agencies. Once the Committee is in existence and the regulatory agency appears before that Committee the Committee shall be furnished by the Auditor General upon the request of the Joint Rules Committee a performance audit of each regulatory agency designated for termination. Such audits shall be completed at least two months prior to the termination date of that agency and be supplied both to the Director of that agency and the



Committee Members. If Joint Committee at that point decides that this agency should be terminated, or they will recommend termination or any other change with respect to the regulatory agency, the Committee shall call to be drafted and introduced a legislation necessary to implement its recommendation. The Bill also sets criteria which suggests to the Committee that they should consider when terminating or deciding to terminate the agency. One important part that I would like to bring out is that this Act will not affect any claim or rights of a citizen against any agency terminated."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 145 'ayes' an no 'nay' and this Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 204."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 204...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative James Houlihan, for what purpose to you rise?"

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I don't know if this is appropriate, but Mr. Luft may have left out part of his explanation. Did part of that Bill then put a tabling clause on all other similar legislation and put a sunset on them?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative 204... Representative Willer."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 204, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act making appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expense of Judicial Inquiry Board. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Willer."

Willer: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is not a new appropriation... this is merely an Amendment to FY-76's appropriation to rearrange some line items because Judicial Inquiry Board has been told by



GSA that because of the mileage they incur in driving their car for investigative purposes goes over what is recommended for leasing cars, they must buy a car. So we are transferring forty-five hundred dollars from one... I mean, four thousand dollars from one line item as you can see into another so that they can purchase a car. They are doing this simply because it has been recommended by GSA, it was not their particular decision. I would be happy to answer any questions."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House on this side of the aisle, we thought that you would like to know what the background is in regard to the Bill. Mathematically there are no objections to it. It has been determined that it is cheaper in this instance to buy a car than to rent the one they have. Before the Committee it was determined that this particular agency had two cars, one in Chicago and one in Springfield. And GSA decided that if you drove a car more than twenty-five hundred miles a year... a month, that it was better to buy the car than to rent it. I was interested to see the figures. They say they gave GSA, seven cents a mile and a hundred and sixty dollars a month... they can operate it for two cents a mile. So the conclusion was in the three months that remain in this fiscal year the saving would be two hundred and fifty-five dollars. Now with that in mind in view of economy the Committee also noted that the figure involved, five thousand and two hundred and eighty-seven dollars is within a hair of being the 2% rule that passed the transfer order without coming before the House. We resolved that it was all right to vote 'aye' to this particular Bill. I thought you would like to know that background, there is one thing that I should point out to you and that is, that a wide segment



of your constituency have very serious doubt as to whether or not the Judicial Inquiry Board is worth the money that it cost the State of Illinois. There are... last year we spent two hundred thousand dollars for the Inquiry Board. Surprisingly my constituents who are most violently opposed to the Inquiry Board are the judges who are being investigated and about inquiry is made. So that poses dilemma that I face and you face in whether or not to support the major item when it comes up. I want to assure you that when it comes before Appropriations I, we will very carefully consider that question but on this particular issue, on the facts that I have given you, I would suggest that the Bill is entitled to an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stearney."

Stearney: "Will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Stearney: "I noticed that the Calendar mentions the Illinois Prosecutors Advisory Council, will any of this appropriation go to that council?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Willer."

Willer: "No it will not."

Stearney: "Not one cent will go to the Illinois Prosecutors Advisory Council?"

Willer: "No it will not."

Speaker Redmond: Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would like to make some comments on some information that I've received on this Bill and see if the... and if the Sponsor could respond. It was my understanding that when the Bill went through Committee that this car was to be used for a Springfield investigator who needed the car... a larger car, is that correct?"

Willer: "That is correct. The agency according to, I guess, state rules lay down is entitled to a four door sedan."



Totten: "I would like to point out, when the Judiciary Inquiry Board, fiscal '78, ISL forms were submitted it was noted by our staff that the principle operator of the motor vehicle is the Executive the Director and that the only type of Class D car can be for an Executive Director and not an investigator. And, with that information in mind and what came before the Committee was not necessarily what we have here that since the Board is located in Chicago... the Director is in Chicago, the only one that can have a Class D car... he's not the one that is going to be using the car and the information that was given to us in Committee is not actually what's happened."

Willer: "Are you asking for an answer to that?"

Totten: "Do you know what that's about?"

Willer: "Well, the GSA is the one that said they are to have a four door sedan. Now this is what the law reads the rules now... the investigator in Springfield will be the principle user of the car. The Executive Director will also use it from time to time. Now, you know, I'm not going to quarrel with you, Representative Totten, over the size of the car or what kind of car... I'm simply telling you what GSA, according to law rule or what have you has said, the Judiciary Inquiry Board is entitled to. If in the next appropriation or even in this one, if you want to quarrel with GSA, I'm simply giving you the facts according to law."

Totten: "I'm not quarreling with GSA but I'm quarreling with the information the Judicial Inquiry Board brought before the Committee because under the GSA regulations or statutes whatever we have, the only one who can use a Class D car or the only one that can be listed as the principle operator is the Executive Director. This Class D car is not for the Executive Director...per the testimony that you gave before the Committee."

Willer: "No, I said the investigator would be using it but it goes to



Chicago and the Executive Director also would use it, the principle user will be the investigator. The car has not been purchased yet."

Totten: "Then the principle... if the principle operator is going to be the investigator he cannot have a class D car."

Willer: "The Agency as such I am told, is entitled to a Class A car now, I you know, I will bow to your superior wisdom if you say the agency is not entitled to one. The car has not been purchased yet... you know, we can quarrel with GSA about it, it is their recommendation not the Board's."

Totten: "Well, I think that the information that the Board provided the GSA, misrepresents the information that we received in Committee."

Willer: "I'm sorry."

Totten: "I would be happy to give you our staff...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane, for what purpose do you rise?"

Kane: "This is becoming a dialogue, Mr. Speaker and I think...."

Speaker Redmond: "I think this is his last question."

Willer: "I'm sorry, Representative Totten, I did not hear your last remark."

Totten: "Well, I wonder if the Sponsor, Mr. Speaker, I can supply you a copy of this information... I don't think... I think that the Board misrepresented to you and GSA what they are going to use the car for and you can't use a Class D car for what you are going to this for and that, you know, you've been misled by the Board and until we get this cleared up, I don't think we should go any further with this Bill and just take it out of the record. I'll be glad to give you a copy of it."

Willer: "Well, the car has not been purchased yet... you know if you feel that strongly about it I can certainly pass it



on to the Board and GSA and I.... handle it in the Senate if you wish. I see no reason to delay it here in the House. I respect your opinion, I don't believe you're trying to play any kind of trick. I just think that it is pretty silly to delay it in the House. It is a relative minor matter."

Totten: "Well then, Mr. Speaker, to the Bill. If the Sponsor wishes not to take it out of the record, I think at this time the Bill should not receive favorable support."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Willer, to close."

Willer: "All right, I'll take it out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. 237, Representative Kane."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 237, a Bill for an Act...."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record at the request of the Sponsor. 243, Representative Schlickman."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 243, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the compensation of Members of the General Assembly. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. House Bill 243, will increase our district office allotment by five thousand dollars. When I came to Springfield twelve years ago, we were characterized as a two bit Legislature because that's what it cost for the operation of the General Assembly. Twenty-five cents per person, per year... per citizen per year. A lot has changed since then: recession and inflation, increase cost in unemployment, more aggressive executives in legislative leadership. If Legislators, the peoples ombudsmen, are to keep pace with the sophistication and challenges of government and the need for serving people we must have the resources by which to serve. Twelve thousand dollars per year to maintain a district office to serve people is just not



adequate and consider the increase cost of personnel service, rent, telephone, postage, stationary, supplies, equipment, etc. Suffice it to say, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, that not one penny of the proposed five thousand dollar increase will be available for the personal benefit of any Legislator. Rather it will enhance our ability to serve, I'm pleased to say, Mr. Speaker and Members, inclusion that this Bill is Co-sponsored by the Speaker and the Republican Leadership of the House and it has the support of the AFL, CIO. and the Illinois taxpayers federation. I solicit your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 104 'aye' 29 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 255."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 255, a Bill for an Act in relation to compensation of the Members of the General Assembly. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House.. This Bill raises our mileage rate from fifteen cents a mile to twenty cents a mile. The last increase was in 1967, when gasoline was 33.9 cent a gallon, in 1977 it is 62.8 cents a gallon. Operation cost of automobile insurance, automobile maintenance and the cost of automobile themselves is constantly increasing. There is a minimum cost to you presently of at least eighteen per mile on any kind of a medium size car. I solicit your vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'."



Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished?
 Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the
 record. On this question there are.... who? Mrs.
 Willer is closing fast. The Clerk will take the record.
 On this question there are 95 'ayes', 48 'no' and the
 Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is
 hereby declared passed. 277."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 277, a Bill for an Act in relation
 to the rate of interest and other charges in connection
 with sales on credit and lending of money. Third Reading
 of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative John Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the
 House. This Bill closes the gap that left when the
 interest ceiling was extended, in central Illinois and
 other parts of the State of Illinois the agreement
 for deed or the installment sale is a commonly used
 financing technique for the sale of residential real
 estate. There is some concern at the present time as
 to whether the new interest ceiling applies or whether
 the 8% interest ceiling that formerly applied is what
 governs these agreement for deed. The purpose for this
 Bill is to make the interest ceiling on agreements
 for deed or installment sales of residential real estate
 to make that interest rate ceiling be exactly the same
 as the prevailing interest rate ceiling on other mortgage
 loans for residential real estate."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Any discussion? The
 question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor
 vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who
 wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take
 the record. On this question there is 129 'aye' and
 5 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional
 Majority is hereby declared passed. 283, out of the record.
 Representative Anderson is excused for illness, is he not?"



287, Representative Sharp."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 287, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections....."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. 301."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 301....."

Speaker Redmond: "The rules are ready for distribution, they may even be in the process now, okay? Proceed... sorry."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 301, a Bill for an Act in regards to law in relation to counties. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Van Duyne."

Van Duyne: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In difference to Mr. Telcser, I would like to postpone this till next week if it is possible."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. 321... which Eoulihan is this? Is this the good one or the bad one? Out of the record. 327."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 327, a Bill for an Act to revise the law in relation to township organization. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 327, as amended pertains to townships downstate Illinois which has a population of a hundred and fifty thousand to five hundred thousand, to allow the Board of Trustees to opt to have a primary election. This Bill was reported out unanimously out of Committee. It pertains to only Rockford Township and downstate Illinois, I would move for its adoption.... passage."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the passage of this Bill and the question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Hurry up... Representative Kempiners... don't get shut out. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take



the record. On this question there are 143 'aye' and no 'nay' and the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 330."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 330, a Bill for an Act concerning fees and salaries. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the Civil Practice Act provides that witnesses in civil cases and witnesses in criminal cases brought in from out of county shall receive ten dollars a day for services and eight cents per mile for travel expense. These fees are insufficient to compensate these witnesses for expenses, thereby, constituting a hardship on all witnesses and perhaps a certain some from continued cooperation. This Bill would increase the per diem from ten dollars to twenty dollars and would increase the mileage from eight cents to twenty cents. I know of no opposition of the Bill and I would solicit your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 130 'aye' and 10 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 342."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 342, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Fair Trade Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 342, is a good Bill because it repeals an existing law and that is all it does. Prior to last year, states were permitted to allow vertical price fixing in form of so called, fair trade agreements between suppliers and retail outlets, unofficially to keep prices up. Last year the Federal



78.

Government repealed the exception in the Federal Anti-trust Laws that permitted states to allow this to occur. Therefore, any fair trade agreements in Illinois or any other state in the United States, is subject to the Federal Anti-trust Laws as currently illegal. This is a clean-up Bill to get rid of a law that appears to allow conduct which is illegal under Anti-trust Laws. The Attorney General has requested that this Bill removed from the books prior to the adoption of House Bill 242."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 145 'aye' and no 'nay' and the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 351."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 351, a Bill for an Act to regulate the granting of assistance to indigent war veterans and their families. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima."

DiPrima: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would ask leave of the House to recall House Bill 351, back to Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman...."

DiPrima: "I however, oppose the Amendment but as a courtesy to a fellow Member, I ask leave."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Return 351, to the Order of Second Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Eugene Barnes, amends House Bill 351, on page 1, line 12 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gene Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you, very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, initially I would like to thank Representative DiPrima, for moving the Bill back, for being so courteous to do so. This Amendment any facts... What this Amendment does is, in the 78th General Assembly



we had some Bills that amended certain Acts as it related to the.... as related to veterans benefits in using the terms, honorable discharges. What this Amendment would do... what this Amendment will do is insert language which is in our statute now, from the 78th General Assembly. It would delete the provision of the usage of the language, honorable discharge and insert in lieu thereof, administrative discharges of the man... other than dishonorable and other discharges that would involve any type of felony. What this does... it is in keeping with, as I understand, the policy of the current administration and the past administration who had been moving rapidly in this direction to insure that any young man who rec.... men and women who receives administrative type discharges would no longer penalize for having received those discharges during our last conflict. That is the gist of the Amendment, I would move its adoption and again I want to thank the Sponsor of the Bill for allowing me to offer this Amendment at this time."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima."

DiPrima: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I have never received a Bill to be introduced for any of the veterans organizations which didn't specifically state that an honorable discharge was mandatory. I'm in sympathy with Sen.... Representative Barnes, motive for inserting... trying to insert this Amendment but I have to oppose this Amendment because every veteran organization regardless of what the request is, it always calls for an honorary honorable discharge. I know our present President is very lenient in a lot of these things especially after he granted amnesty to the deserters. Now... he might give these other fellows a break... Well maybe some of them do deserve a break and the President and Congress will probably judge on that but for the time being I would recommend that this Amendment go down in



defeat for the purposes as I stated previously, that an honorable discharge is very necessary word to be inserted in any of the Bills."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "... opportunity to support Representative Barnes' Amendment. You know, for the first time in the conflict of Vietnam they took the youngest and not the oldest from the draft and millions of immature youths who because of flighty activities which are not serious, got what they called general discharges. They are not dishonorable discharges. No one is asking that anybody with dishonorable discharge be given this but a lot of these fellows had what in World War I, we called shell shock. In World War II, it was called battle fatigue and in the Vietnam War, they gave general discharges. So this is what we're asking, is that these unfortunate men who have as boys had some indiscretion and got slapped on the wrists too hard. And we feel that this will help rehabilitate them by giving some of the fringe benefits that all who risk their lives have. These are not men who ran away from the war, these are men who fought in the war. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caldwell."

Caldwell: "I thank you, Mr. Speaker. What the Representative Barnes Amendment is suggesting is to correct a very serious series of inequities that have occurred in recent... two recent enlistees who, when they were drafted, all of a sudden the Army and the Armed Services found that they had too many enlistments. For the slightest cause the Commanders would offer these young men an opportunity to be discharged. Now, as Representative Gaines indicated, they weren't dishonorable discharges but they were not... They were discharged but it was found in later investigations that these young men did not realize what was happening to them. Two years ago and four years ago we succeeded



in having legislation passed that recognized these discharges for what they were. They were not dishonorable discharges and this Legislature passed Bills which restored certain rights of veterans to these people. The Federal Government has done this same thing and what Representative Barnes, his Amendment is attempting to do is to not... to give these people the same opportunities that veterans are entitled to. I would hope that the Sponsor would except this Amendment because it does not refer to dishonorable discharges and that would in no way hurt his Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative J. Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I didn't expect to find myself on my feet twice in one day, this early in the Session. Would the Sponsor of the Amendment yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Davis: "Does indeed this Amendment include bad conduct discharges, Representative Barnes?"

Barnes: "What this Amendment does, this Amendment addresses itself the language of it. We worked this out a couple of Sessions ago and Representative Simms, I believe helped me on it. The language of it makes the discharges that are administrative only, those that are dishonorable or any discharges that was involved in any way what would be construed as a felony act, is exempt. It is only administrative discharges but I believe under the various categories they have, it would probably fall in the area of general and undesirable."

Davis: "You have answered my question, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Corneal Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I just want to add my voice to this and say that you old battle scarred veterans know about the efficiency of the Second Lieutenant. All of you know that and while



they won't give you a dishonorable discharge you might, if they feel that you have disobeyed some trifle they might give you a less than honorable discharge. But, I'm going to go a little farther I heard a new one, I heard a new one since women are in the Army, I have heard of some women being given and I want the women to hear this, a less than honorable discharge simply because they don't agree to some of the proposals that has been offered to them by some of these officious officers, especially the Second Lieutenant. I have heard of this now on several occasions and the reason... the reason that we adopted this Bill... this is the law and it will be under this Bill, it will be washed out if we pass it and I would like to see this Amendment adopted so we can put that law back into it because all it means is a less than honorable discharge. Now, I know that... as an old soldier, I know that in my day I don't suppose they have it now, that certain First Sergeant, first certain... First Sergeants could become so efficient and that they, the least little infraction of the rules they would report you to the Commanding Officer and you were in danger of being given a dishonorable discharge. And in fact, the crime that they charge to you should not have been subject to that severe punishment and we did wipe it out. This House did vote last term and it was signed into law and now this Bill would put it back... I hope you will vote to adopt this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins."

Collins: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House I for one am a bit confused and I don't think things are as simple as they are being made to sound under this catch all phase of as administrative discharge. Now, if I'm wrong would somebody please correct me but I think the charges less than... discharges less than honorable can include bad conduct discharges,



general discharges, discharges for the good of the service. A whole range of discharges that are less than honorable and certainly while not reaching the point where a person would receive a dishonorable discharge can be charged with some kind of high crime or hetinous crime is something that would make the individual less than desirable to continue in the service of the country. And the best thing for the service that he was serving in and the best thing for the country was to get him out of the service without giving him an honorable discharge. And I think we're in range here where we're asking for benefits that were hard earned by people who earn their honorable discharges, will now see a whole range of people come in who were, if not convicted of crimes or at least chargeable, and were moved out of the service under the so called administrative discharges which I think would include as high as bad conduct discharge. I think that this is something that is completely contrary to whole concept of extending veterans benefits to those who have served the country in the military services. I think that the whole concept of benefits for veterans is to those who has served their country honorably and who have been discharged honorably. And I think when we start making changes like this we are really trifling with something that we have no business changing. I think that we are moving down a road where we're throwing an idea and a concept which we all hold up in high honor, that is a person who has served this in the military and now we're making it something less than we have always believed it to be and I think that this type of Amendment should be soundly defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall the main question be



put? Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it. Representative Barnes to close."

Barnes: "Thank you, very much, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Very briefly what is included in the Amendment is as what I have indicated... the two provisions that was added to that when we were working on this, the RE-3 and the RE-4, eliminated virtually 95% of anything that could be construed as bad conduct discharges. The only thing that this Amendment addresses itself now is administrative discharges. None of these acts would have been prosecuted in any fashion in anyway in civilian life as a crime, in any fashion whatsoever. So the only thing we're trying to do here is in keeping with the mood of the country, I believe and in keeping with both the current administration and the past administration to try to put all those years behind us that had separated the country thoroughly and to give, to afford an opportunity for some young men to not only to come back and be an intricate part the main stream of our society but give them... afford the an opportunity to reorganize their lives and be productive citizens. I would solicit your 'aye' votes."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #1, to House Bill 351, those in favor of the Gentleman's motion vote 'aye', oppose vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Representative Ewell, do you seek recognition? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. No, he quite. On this question there are 41 'aye' and 94 'no' and the Gentleman's motion fails. Any further Amendment?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Consent Calendar, Third Reading, Third Day. On Consent Calendar, Third Reading, Third Day appears House Bill 205."



Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 205, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Probate Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart. The question is, shall House Bill 205, pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. This is final passage. Consent Calendar. Have all voted who wished? Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Would the Sponsor mind giving us a little explanation of this Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "Consent Calendar."

Ryan: "Give him consent to explain his vote."

Speaker Redmond: "He may have consent to explain the vote. Hart, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Thank you. As I understood the way we proceeded on Consent Calendar, we didn't explain the Bills unless somebody had a question about it. But the Bill provides a statutory method for payment of claims other than by filing a claim in the estate of a deceased and having it allowed and approved by the court. The Internal Revenue Service has refused to recognize some of these claims that have been paid and claimed as deductions on a federal estate return because they were not filed in court and approved in a statutory manner and therefore, they have taken a position that they were not legitimate deductions on the federal estate tax returns. So, this adds a provision that a claim can be paid by the personal representative of the estate without the necessity of filing a claim in court, if it is paid within a statutory time, which is six months from the date the personal representative appointed. Then it will be legitimately statutory approved manner of paying the claim and will be allowed a deduction on the federal estate tax returns."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 132 'ayes' and no 'nays' and the Bill having received the Constitutional



Majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Porter, do you seek recognition? Representative Porter... Representative Dyer. Representative Dyer."

Dyer: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would like leave of the House to be removed as the Chief Sponsor of House Bill 319 and in my place have Representative Stuffle and Lucco's listed as jointed Sponsors, at there request."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any objections? Hearing none the Ladies name will be removed from the Chief Sponsor and subituted by Lucco and Stuffle." Representative Stuffle, do you seek recognition?"

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. I understand that my switch was inadvertently thrown on at least two Bills. I would ask unanimous consent to be shown as 'absent' on House Bill 255, for which I was absent and to be shown as 'yes' on House Bill 10, it would not change the outcome of either Bill. In terms of its vote on Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have unanimous consent? Representative.... why don't we take you out of the record for a moment. Representative Meyer."

Meyer: "Yeah, I don't know what I'm getting into, I would like to have the unanimous consent to be recorded as voting 'aye' on House Bill 243 and 255."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there objections? Hearing no objections leave is granted. Representative Schoeberlein."

Schoeberlein: "In error I punched the green button instead of a red on House Bill 243, I would like unanimous consent to be able to change my vote there."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there objections? Hearing none... Representative Macdonald."

Macdonald: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to have unanimous consent to be recorded...."

Speaker Redmond: "Wait a minute... wait a minute... Representative Schoeberlein, what was the Bills, 243? Representative



Macdonald, he wants... from 'yes' to 'no'. Will you explain that again, Representative Schoeberlein, you inadvertently.... how were you voted? How were you voted?

Schoeberlein: "I was voted 'yes'."

Speaker Redmond: "And you should be voted 'no', is that what you're saying."

Schoeberlein: "I was voted 'yes' and intended to vote 'no' and I realized it after the Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Representative Macdonald."

Macdonald: "I would like unanimous consent to be recorded as 'yes' on 243."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any objections? Hearing none, she may be recorded. Representative Winchester."

Winchester: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I also would like to request unanimous consent to be recorded as 'aye' on House Bill 243 and 255."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have consent? Hearing no objections, consent is granted. Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "I did not ascertain whether or not I received consent, I know that the others did."

Speaker Redmond: "Hearing... unanimous consent is granted. Representative Madigan... Representative Lechowicz, for what purpose do you rise? Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, are there announcements by the Committee Chairmen?"

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any announcements? Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of interest yesterday and today in House Bill 616, which this Body committed to House Committee on Human Resources. So I wanted to call to the attention of this Body the fact that House Bill 616, has been posted for hearing next Thursday at 9 A.M. before the Committee in room C-1. Also to be heard are House Bills 308, 343, 354, 32 and 511."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As Chief Sponsor of House Bill 62, I would ask leave to table that Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any objections? Hearing none, the Gentleman's motion prevails and the Bill is tabled. On the Order of Second Reading appears House Bill 279, there has been a fiscal note requested and that's the reason it is held on Second Reading. The Clerk advises me that the request has been withdrawn and 279, will now be moved to the Order of Third Reading. Representative Madigan... oh, DiPrima, pardon me. Representative DiPrima. is that Page bothering you, Representative DiPrima?"

DiPrima: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to make the announcement that next Tuesday evening the Veterans' of Foreign War are having their annual Legislative dinner and I passed out the tickets to most of the Members, I'm out of them now and I will have more here Tuesday and I'll take care of the remaining Members that I haven't taken care of. That's next Tuesday night, there is no dates on the tickets... it's for the 15th and you will enjoy a nice steak dinner compliments of the Veterans' of Foreign Wars. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 115, Younge. House Resolution 117, Hanahan. House Resolution 118, Kornowicz."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Resolution 115, by Representative Younge, honors Mrs. Nancy Wilson and they are arriving in the City of East St. Louis. House Resolution 117, by Representative Hanahan, Congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Laurino on their 40th wedding anniversary. House Resolution 118, honors Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Coduto on their Golden Wedding Anniversary. Mr. Speaker, I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."



Speaker Redmond: "Any questions?. The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Agreed Resolution. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Resolutions are adopted."

Lechowicz: "We have two Death Resolutions."

Speaker Redmond: "General Resolutions. What did you say?"

Lechowicz: "There is two Death Resolution as well."

Clerk O'Brien: "General Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "General Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 19, Meyer, et al."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee on Assignments."

Clerk O'Brien: "Death Resolutions."

Speaker Redmond: "Death Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution... House Joint Resolution 18, J. David Jones, respect the memory of Cecil Hampton. House Resolution 116, Terzich, et al. Respect to the memory of Reverend Kwiek. Two Death Resolutions."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the Death - Resolutions."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Death Resolutions. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and he Resolutions are adopted. Message from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolution, adopt to-wit; I'm instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to-wit: Senate Joint Resolution 24, resolved by the Senate of the 80th General Assembly State of Illinois. House of Representative concurring herein. When the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, March 10, 1977, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, March 15, 1977, at 1 o'clock P.M."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House."



I move the adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 24, which is the Adjournment Resolution. We will return next Tuesday, March 15, at 1:00."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion, those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' carry and the Resolution is adopted. Representative O'Daniel. Hold that, it's Representative Collins and you don't know what will happen there."

O'Daniel: "Mr. Speaker, I would like unanimous consent to be taken off House Bill 243. I was over at my office and I was inadvertently put on it."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, unanimous consent granted. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, does the Clerk have any further business?"

Speaker Redmond: "He does. How long do you want, Jack?"

Clerk O'Brien: "I've got about five minutes of perfunctory, then I would like to stand in recess for fifteen minutes for one Committee Report then adjourn."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "I....."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I was off the floor and I would like to have unanimous leave of the House to be recorded 'yes' on 243 and 255."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Representative Ryan. He has no objection. Unanimous consent. Now, Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I move to adjourn to, 01 P.M., Tuesday afternoon."

Speaker Redmond: "Hear the Gentleman's motion, those in favor say 'aye', those oppose. The motion carries and we will be in Perfunctory Session."

Clerk O'Brien: "Committee Report, Representative Von Boeckman, Chairman on the Committee of Motor Vehicles which the



following Bills were referred. Action taken March 10, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendation, do pass House Bill 310, House Bill 387. Representative Ewell, Chairman on Committee Higher Education, which the following Bills were referred. Action taken March 10, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendation, do pass House Bill 112. Introduction and First Reading. House Bill 671, J. Davis, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 862, Kempiners, a Bill for an Act to amend Coin Operated Amusement Device Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 683, Mulcahey, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 684, Satterthwaite, a Bill for an Act to create the Educational Data Network Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 685, Madison, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 686, McCourt, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 687, Walsh, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 688, Tuerk, a Bill for an Act making appropriations of State Board of Education for teachers retirement. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 689, Brady, Giorgi and Emil Jones, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the common school funds for the school State Board of Education. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 690, McCourt, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 691, McGrew, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 692, Chapman, a Bill for an Act to amend the Adult Education Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 693, Marovitz, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 694, Schneider, Brady, Hoffman, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading



of the Bill. House Bill 695, Lucco, Birchler, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 696, Birchler, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 697, Griesheimer, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 698, Griesheimer, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 699, McClain, a Bill for an Act in relation to the Governor's Budget. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 700, Katz, Daniels, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Cannabis Control Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 701, McClain, a Bill for an Act limiting funds in the Road Fund for the purpose of the Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 702, Monroe Flinn, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to counties. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 703, Rigney, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 704, Tuerk, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 705, Tipword, a Bill for an Act to amend the Juvenile Court Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 706, John Dunn, Tipword, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 707, Houlihan, J.M. Houlihan, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 708, Reed, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to fire protection districts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 709, Reed, a Bill for an Act to amend the Law Enforcement Officers, Civil Defense Workers, Civil Air Patrol Members, and Firemen Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 710, Reed, a Bill for an Act to amend the Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 711, Skinner, a Bill for an Act in relation



to meetings. First Reading of the Bill. Open meetings. House Bill 712, Schuneman, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 713, Younge, a Bill for an Act to amend the Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 714, Younge, a Bill for an Act creating the Depressed Areas, Land Use and Community Development Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 715, Younge, a Bill for an Act making appropriation to the Depressed Areas, Land Use and Community Development Commission. House Bill 716, Younge, a Bill for an Act to create the Regional Capital Development Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 717, Hart, a Bill for an Act making appropriation to the Illinois Supreme Court. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 718, Mann, a Bill for an Act making appropriation to the Department of Public Aid. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 719, Mautino, Schuneman, a Bill for an Act to repeal an Act providing for the protection and safety of persons in an about construction and repair operations or the removal of buildings, bridges, viaducts or other structures. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 720, Mautino, Schuneman, a Bill for an Act to amend the Workmen's Occupational Diseases Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 721, Mautino, Schuneman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Workmen's Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 722, Mautino, Schuneman, a Bill for an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 723, Catania, Schisler, Stanley, a Bill for an Act concerning Supermarkets. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 24, Pechous, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. Futher Committee Reports. Representative Capparelli, Chairman from the Committee on Executives to which the following Bills were referred. Action taken



March 10, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations, do pass House Bill 14, 32, 218, 219, 226, 241, 282 and 324. Do pass as amended House Bill 15 and 16, do pass Consent Calendar, House Bill 51. Be adopted House Resolution 56, 41, 42 and 93, be adopted as amended House Resolution 24, tabled in Committee, Constitutional Amendment #4. Representative Capparelli, Chairman on the Committee of Executive to which the following Bills were referred. Action taken March 10, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendations, be adopted House Joint Resolution 5. No further business, the House now stands adjourned."



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
			1.
1	1:30	Speaker Redmond	House to order
		Reverend Krueger	
		Speaker Redmond	Roll Call
2		Clerk O'Brien	Messages from Senate
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Excused absence
3		Speaker Redmond	
		Ryan	Excused absence
		Speaker Redmond	
	1:35	Clerk C'Brien	HB 13, 2nd reading 1 CA
		Speaker Redmond	
		Capparelli	Amendment #1
		Speaker Redmond	
		Totten	Request for fiscal note
		Capparelli	
		Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted keep on 2nd
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 106, 2nd reading, no CA
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1
	1:36	Hart	
		Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted, 3rd
		Hart	Remain on 2nd
		Speaker Redmond	Fiscal note
5		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Redmond	TOOR
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
			2.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 256, 2nd, Amendment #1 adopted Floor Amendment #2
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Move to table #2
		Speaker Redmond	Tabled
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #3
		Speaker Redmond	
5	1:40	Madigan	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Talbot	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
7		Greiman	
		Speaker Redmond	
	1:43	Bluthardt	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
8		Barahan	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
	1:46	Matijevich	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
9		Cunningham	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	To close
10		Speaker Redmond	Amendment fails, 3rd
	1:50	Clerk O'Brien	HB 279, 2nd, 1 CA
		Speaker Redmond	
		Cunningham	Amendment #1
		Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted, 3rd



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
			3.
	1:51	Clerk O'Brien	HB 615, 2nd, no CA
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Floor Amendment #1
		Speaker Redmond	
11		Hart	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Ryan	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
12-13	1:54	Madigan	Support
		Speaker Redmond	
		Skinner	Point of order
		Speaker Redmond	
		Ryan	
		Speaker Redmond	
14-15		Talcser	
		Speaker Redmond	
16		Matijeovich	Support
		Speaker Redmond	
	2:02	Geo-Karis	
		Speaker Redmond	
17		Pullen	Vote no
		Speaker Redmond	
18	2:05	Gaines	
		Speaker Redmond	
19	2:09	Satterthwaite	Support
		Speaker Redmond	
20		Barnes	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Redmond	4.
21-22	2:15	Hanahan	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
23		Schlickman	MPQ
		Speaker Redmond	
		Hart	To close
		Speaker Redmond	
24	2:23	Schuneman	Explain vote
		Speaker Redmond	
		Byers	
		Speaker Redmond	
25		Stuffle	
		Speaker Redmond	Amendment fails
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2
		Speaker Redmond	
	2:26	Skinner	
		Speaker Redmond	
26		Ryan	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Byers	
		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #2 adopted
		Satterthwaite	Question to Ryan
		Ryan	
		Speaker Redmond	
27	2:30	Barnes	
		Speaker Redmond	3rd reading
		Lechowicz	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
			5.
28		Speaker Redmond	Discussion on HB 279
		Telcser	Questions
		Speaker Redmond	
29		Madigan	Motion to reconsider HB 616
		Speaker Redmond	
	2:35	Geo-Karis	Question
		Speaker Redmond	
30		Telcser	Oppose motion
		Speaker Redmond	
		Kane	Support
31		Speaker Redmond	
		Ryan	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
		Collins	Point of order
	2:40	Speaker Redmond	
32		Caldwell	Support motion
		Speaker Redmond	
	2:42	Gaines	
		Speaker Redmond	
33		Kempiners	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madison	Parliamentary Inquiry
		Speaker Redmond	
		Schlickman	MPQ
		Speaker Redmond	
	2:45	Madigan	To close
34		Speaker Redmond	Motion fails



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
			6.
		Madigan	Motion to recommit HB 616
		Speaker Redmond	Committee on Human Resources
		Schlickman	Point of order
		Speaker Redmond	
		Telcser	
35	2:50	Satterthwaite	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Geo-Karis	
		Speaker Redmond	
36	2:52	Telcser	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Kana	Not debatable.
		Speaker Redmond	Madigan's motion prevails
		Ryan	
		Speaker Redmond	Go back to HB 616
		Ryan	Requests verification
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Poll absentees
	2:55	Clerk O'Brien	
37		Speaker Redmond	
		Johnson	Change to no
		Speaker Redmond	Record me as aye
		Edgar	Change to no
		Speaker Redmond	
	3:56	Clerk O'Brien	Proceeds with affirmative roll
		Speaker Redmond	
38		Christiansen	Change to aye



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Ryan	7.
		Jacobs	Record me aye
		Speaker Redmond	
39-40		Ryan	Asks for count and questions roll call
	3:06	Speaker Redmond	Motion prevails
		Telcser	Appeals ruling of Chiar
		Speaker Redmond	
41		Madigan	Not timely
		Speaker Redmond	
		Telcser	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Marjjevich	Point of order
		Speaker Redmond	
		Collins	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Lechowicz	
42		Speaker Redmond	Honor Telcser's request
	3:10	Caldwell	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Skinner	
43		Speaker Redmond	Question on overruling of Chair failed
		Epton	
		Speaker Redmond	
44		Telcser	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	HR 113, motion
		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
			8.
45		Telcser	
	3:16	Madigan	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Move to suspend rules
		Speaker Redmond	
		Matijevich	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Kane	Yield
46		Telcser	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Gaines	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Explain vote
		Speaker Redmond	
47		Collins	Point of order
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Continues
		Speaker Redmond	Motion fails
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 10, 3rd reading
		Speaker Redmond	
48-49	3:22	Kosinski	Sponsor
		Speaker Redmond	
50		Mann	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
51-52	3:30	Johnson	Support
		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	9.
53-54-55		Davis, C.	Opposes	
56-57		Speaker Redmond		
58		Davis, J.	Support	
		Speaker Redmond		
59		Willer	Against	
		Speaker Redmond		
60		Sandquist	Oppose	
		Speaker Redmond		
61	3:59	Greiman	No	
		Speaker Redmond		
62		Lewer		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Barnes	MPQ	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Kosinski	To close	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Ewell		
		Speaker Redmond	HB 10 passed	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 40, 3rd	
63	4:05	Greisheimer		
		Speaker Redmond	Passed	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 131, 3rd	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Huskey	TOOR	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 133, 3rd	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	10.
65		Speaker Redmond		
		Lechowicz	HB 182 motion to return to 2nd for Amendment	
		Speaker Redmond		
	4:10	Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1	
66		Lechowicz		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Cunningham	Question	
67		Lechowicz		
		Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted	
		Clerk O'Brien	Floor Amendment #2	
		Speaker Redmond		
	4:11	Lechowicz		
		Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted, 3rd	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 185, 3rd	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Lechowicz		
		Speaker Redmond		
68	4:13	Luft	Sponsor	
		Speaker Redmond	HB 185 passed	
		Houlihan, J.		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 204, 3rd	
		Speaker Redmond		
69	4:15	Willer		
		Speaker Redmond		
70		Cunningham		
		Speaker Redmond		



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
			11.
		Stearney	Question
		Willer	
		Speaker Redmond	
71		Totten	
72		Willer	
		Speaker Redmond	
	4:25	Kane	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Willer	
		Totten	
		Speaker Redmond	
73		Willer	TOOR
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 243, 3rd
		Speaker Redmond	
74		Schlickman	
		Speaker Redmond	Passed
	4:29	Clerk O'Brien	HB 255, 3rd
		Speaker Redmond	
		Kosinski	
75		Speaker Redmond	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 277, 3rd
		Speaker Redmond	
	4:32	Dunn, J.	
76		Speaker Redmond	HB 277, passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 301, 3rd
		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	12.
		Van Duyne	TOOR	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 327, 3rd	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Stums		
77		Speaker Redmond	Passed	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 330, 3rd	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Schlickman		
	2:25	Speaker Redmond	Passed	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 342, 3rd	
		Speaker Redmond		
78		Lehnenweber	Sponsor	
		Speaker Redmond	Passed	
	4:35	Clerk O'Brien	HB 351, 3rd	
		Speaker Redmond		
		D'Arcima	Leave to return to 2nd for Amendment	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1	
		Speaker Redmond		
79		Barnes, G.		
		Speaker Redmond		
80		D'Arcima	Oppose	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Gaines	Support	
		Speaker Redmond		
81	4:40	Calladwell	Support	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Referred	
	4:43	Davis, J.	Yield?
		Barnes, G.	
82		Speaker Referred	
		Davis, C.	Support
		Speaker Referred	
83		Collins	
		Speaker Referred	
		Gettys	MPQ
84		Speaker Referred	
	4:50	Barnes	To close
		Speaker Referred	Amendment #1 lost, 3rd
85		Clerk O'Brien	HB 205, 3rd
		Speaker Referred	
		Ryan	Asks explanation
		Hart	
86		Speaker Referred	Passed
		Dyer	Leave to be removed as sponsor of HB 319
		Speaker Referred	
		Stuffle	
		Speaker Referred	
		Meyer	
		Speaker Referred	
		Schoeberle	
		Speaker Referred	
		Macdonald	
87		Speaker Referred	



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			14.
		Schoeberlein	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Schoeberlein	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Macdonald	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Winchester	
		Speaker Redmond	
	4:58	Stuffle	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Maffigan	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Chapman	Announcement
88		Speaker Redmond	
	5:00	Yourell	HB 62, leave to table
		Speaker Redmond	Tabled. HB 279, moved to 3rd
		DiPrina	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	Agreed Resolution
		Clerk O'Brien	
89		Lechowicz	
		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted
		Clerk O'Brien	General Resolutions
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Death Resolution
		Lechowicz	
		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted
		Clerk O'Brien	Messages From Senate, March 15.



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90		Lechowicz		
		Speaker Redmond		
	5:01	O'Daniels		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Madigan		
		Clerk O'Brien		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Deuster		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Madigan	Move to adjourn	
		Speaker Redmond	Adjourn, recess	
91-92 93-94		Clerk O'Brien	1st Reading & Committee Reports	
	5:24	Clerk O'Brien	House adjourned	



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